THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.,
BY JAMES C. HASSON.

Guaranteed Circulation, - - - 1,200

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One copy, 1 year, cash in advance $1.50
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do do if not paid within 6 months.. 2.00
do do if not paid within the year.. 2.25

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JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Publisher.

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$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIX.

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885.

NUMBER 22.

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YOUTH AND AGE.

Youth is the age of romance,
Castles in the air we build;
The idols that we make, perchance
Of rotten wood, we gild.

Each pretty maid's an angel,
A crystal pure, we say,
But as youth's fiery spirits quell
Such thoughts soon pass away.

As years are gained these dreams are lost,
But it has e'er been so,
Even to things we cherish most
Cynics with age we grow.

Roses give out their soft perfume,
Women unfaithful prove;
But every year afresh they bloom
And every age men love.

JACQUES.

He died as he lived—a hero.

Do you remember, my friend, that fair spring day when we went to clasp his hand in his little home in Clamart? Jacques welcomed us with his beaming smile, and we dined under the vine-covered bower, while Paris roared far away in the falling night just on the horizon.

You never knew much about his life. I slept in the same cradle with him, and can show you his heart. He had lived two years at Clamart with that tall, beautiful girl, who passed away so gently. It is an exquisite and touching tale.

Jacques had met Madeleine at the fete of St. Cloud. He loved her because she was sad and ill. He wished to give the poor child two sweet seasons of love, before he laid her away forever in the earth, and he took her there to hide with him in the little dale of Clamart, where the roses bloom as if they had gone wild.

You know the house. It was modest and white, lost like a nest among the green leaves. On its very threshold one could breathe the fragrance of a quiet love. Jacques, little by little, became absorbed by an infinite affection for his dying wife. He watched her growing paler every day with saddened tenderness, Madeleine, like a taper in a church, which casts one brilliant glow before it dies, smiled, and cheered the little house with her blue eyes.

During two summers the child scarcely ever went out. She filled the tiny garden with her charming presence, her fresh robes, and her light step. It was she who had planted the large yellow gilliflowers of which she made bouquets for us. And the geraniums, rhododendrons, and helitropes, all those lovely flowers lived only for her. She was the soul of that little nook of nature.

Then, in the Autumn, you remember, Jacques came one evening and told with his reluctant voice: "She is dead." She had died beneath that little vine covered bower, as an infant falls asleep, in the dim hour when the sun sets. She had passed away among the green branches in the forgotten retreat where love had comforted her.

I had never seen Jacques since our visit. I knew that he was still embowered at Clamart, living in the memory of Madeleine. Since the opening of the seige I had been so wearied that I had thought no more of him until the morning of the 13th, when, learning that there was fighting near Mendon, the little white house, hidden among green leaves, was suddenly pictured to my memory. And I saw again Madeleine, Jacques, all of us, taking tea in the garden, in the midst of the deep peace of evening, while Paris rumbled faintly on the horizon.

Immediately I went forth by the "Gate of Vanves," and took a straight course. The roads were incumbered with the wounded. At Moulineaux I learned of our success, but when I turned past the forest and stood on the hilltop terrible emotion seized my heart. Before me on the ravaged plain where the little white house had once stood, I saw only a hollow darkened by flame and grape shot. My tears flowed as I descended the hill.

Oh, my friends, what sorrow! The Hawthorne hedge, which you remember, had been cut to the earth by bullets. The tall, yellow gilliflowers, the geraniums and rhododendrons lay about bruised and broken, so mournful to see that I pitied them as if I had seen before me the bleeding members of old friends.

The house is all torn away on one side. It reveals, through its gaping wound, Madeleine's room, that modest, rose-hung chamber, whose curtains were always seen closed from the highway. That chamber, brutally torn open by the Prussian cannons, that amorous alcove now visible from the entire valley, made my heart bleed, and I told myself that I stood in the burial place of our youth. The ground, covered with debris, furrowed with shell, resembled earth freshly stirred by the spades of diggers, in which one can discern the shapes of newly-made graves. Jacques must have abandoned the house so ruined by shot. I still went forward and entered the bower which, by a miracle, remained almost intact. There on the earth, in a pool of blood, slept Jacques, his breast pierced with more than twenty wounds. He had not left the vines beneath whose shade he had loved; he had died where Madeleine had passed away.

I picked up his empty cartridge-pouch at his feet, and I saw that his poor hands were black with powder. For five hours, alone with his weapon, Jacques had fiercely defended Madeleine's pure shade.

The Colored Race.

"Twenty years ago," said the Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society before the Presbyterian General Assembly in Cincinnati recently, "there were in the Southern States 3,947,000 colored people, and now there are more than 7,000,000. Then there were in Mississippi 220,000, negroes, and now 650,000. Then there were in Georgia 154,000 negroes, now 725,000. Then there were in South Carolina 400,000, and now more than 600,000. Five hundred colored babies are born in the United States every day. The colored population of the United States doubles every twenty years; the white population only once in thirty-five years. Eight years will not have passed before the negroes will be in a numerical majority in some of the Southern States. At the present rate of increase, in 1985 there will be 96,000,000 white people in the United States, and 192,000,000 colored people. The day is not far distant when it will be a physical impossibility to continue the present practice of disfranchisement of the colored people of the Southern States. In South Carolina he has bought and paid for 270,000 acres of land, which he cultivates. In the South he pays taxes on more than $91,000,000 of property. He is editing, printing and publishing 106 newspapers. And yet of the 7,000,000 colored people of this country more than 6,000,000 cannot read nor write."

How the Queen Traveled.

"How did the Queen of Sheba travel when she went to see Solomon?" asked Miss R—— of her Sunday-school class of little girls.

No one ventured an answer.

"If you had studied your lesson you could not have helped knowing," said their teacher. "Now look over the verses again."

"Could she have gone by the cars?" asked Miss R——, beginning to lose patience, as the children consulted their books but appeared to arrive at no conclusion.

"Yes'm," said a little girl at the end of the class. "She went by steam-cars."

"Did she, indeed!" said Miss R——. "Well, Louisa, we would like to know how you found that out."

"In the second verse," responded the child. "It says, *she came with a very great train.*"

THE HOUSEMOTHER.

Storeroom, Pantry and Dishes—An Old-Fashioned Kitchen Gardens and Herbs.

To maintain order in the kitchen department there should be storeroom and pantry, and to save the table from a disagreeable monotony both should be well supplied. One cannot be expected to make something out of nothing. In the storeroom, most especially, there should always be "a place for everything and everything in its place," so that should an article be needed at any time of the day or night, when moments are of importance, it can be instantly found. The storeroom should be as cool and dry as possible. A window opening out of doors and a small one over the door will secure a draught of fresh air. There are some table supplies that may be bought in quantities with a certain saving of expense, others which require to be frequently renewed from a liability to become musty, some that will spoil in one kind of vessel and keep perfectly well in another kind. A good cookery book will enlighten the young housewife on this subject and give her the courage of theoretical knowledge, while she is learning practically. Domestic economy requires constant study and attention; the smallest relaxation of attention and the income, if limited, is liable to be exceeded before one is aware of it.

One should always buy for every use the very best articles. If for wear there will be not only profit by the saving of money, for they will wear three times as long as the cheaper goods, but there will also be the comfort that the wearing of the best grades of goods always produces. Besides, every one knows the refining influence of good and well made garments. To exemplify: Years ago at a certain military post near a village, the men who were allowed to go to the village were sure to drink and get into disgraceful rows. The long-headed commandant issued an order that no man should go to the village except in full-dress uniform. The effect was marvellous; no more drunk, no more rows. The full dress was the man's safeguard.

I wander from my immediate subject, but the housemother allows herself the privilege of making everything a part of her theme, all conspiring to one end, the faithful representation or exemplification of things to be pondered in the heart or mind of the young housewife, who has, perhaps, not yet attained to the dignity of housemother.

Being in the kitchen department to-day I will give the young housewife a glimpse of what in my very childhood was to me the very beau ideal of a kitchen. It was a large, airy room, with deep window seats and with doors on either side; on one side opening on a broad veranda, beyond which the grass sloped down to the edge of a brook bordered with pine and hemlock. On the opposite side the same deep set windows looked into an old-fashioned flower garden, where tufts of larkspur, sweet william, and all the old-time favorites luxuriated, and where bunches of peppermint, sage, thyme, pennyroyal, chamomile, catnip, fennel, and other herbs grew and flourished. Within the kitchen cool shadows lay across the pale gray floor, an old-time looking-glass, a tall clock in a corner, above its face a ship tossing restlessly on green waves; behind glass doors were shelves of burnished tinware and shining china, and in a large open fireplace was always a great bed of coals ready for covered spiders and gridirons.

By one of the deep windows was the house-keeper's easy chair, her table and work-basket. Inside, the deep, flaring window and just above the reach of small hands hung what might be called a series of pockets, made of blue and scarlet—a strip about half a yard long and four or five inches wide, with a small pincushion at the top and a few flannel bits for needles; below three or four pockets for thread, tape, buttons—all the little things so constantly needed. The white ruffled curtains were looped back, and a screen shielded the spot from the heat of the fire. No odor of cookery pervaded the place; the wide-throated fireplace took all to itself save when the old-fashioned oven was opened and the cakes and pies were taken out and set upon the long table. A very small child then loved to sit in those deep window seats and read tales of fairies or books of travels; things unknown, whether fanciful or real, always had an especial charm.

And I would say now, and here, that I believe in cultivating the imagination. Nothing so helps the housemother, amid the cares and troubles and turmoil of her life, as a well trained imagination, one cultivated to see beauties where none exist, rather than to see the disagreeables of life. Imagination is a good thing to have, and a judicious mother is of all the one most needed in its cultivation for the culture is most successful in the early days of childhood.

In a city it is somewhat difficult, often impossible, to have a kitchen such as one would like or as one would desire to have, for the reason that houses are ordinarily built more for show than for comfort; but much may be done to remedy the builder's faults. Should there be a nice pantry, a good range, a good sized window and the outer door half glass, one may do wonders with taste and care. Two screw eyes, a brass of iron rod, on which a curtain may be drawn, will serve to hide the water faucets and the sink when not in use. Wire screen to door and window for summer and with skill it may be made a very comfortable place to work in. But beware of a dark underground kitchen, such as are too often provided. The best kind are on a level with the ground opening into the garden plot, with flowers and greenery to rest eyes that are weary over a hot range. Then it can be pleasant, and whatsoever gives pleasure brings happiness, and happiness in the kitchen department means comfort in the household.—*New York Graphic.*

The Self-Possession of the Bride.

A bride—even the plainest—is interesting for the nonce. It is astonishing, too, how self-possessed she is. The man looks sheepish, frightened, half ashamed, half sorry; but the very importance of the moment gives the bride firmness; her heart is in the service—she forgets all petty considerations, and she goes through it gracefully. This is an inherent gift in the sex, not only in weddings, but in all solemnities where any display is required. After the ceremony the husband regains his composure and begins to look as if this would be the happiest day in his life. He takes pride in his choice; you see at last that his was a free-will offering—that he was not the victim his doleful, nervous appearance had led you to suspect. His eye beams as it rests on the sweet companion by his side, and for that day, at least, he is sincere in his promise that, as far as in him lies, she shall never have cause to repent her trust.

Potato Culture.

Try our method, says Farm and Fireside, which is to cultivate altogether with the ordinary double shovel, commencing as soon as the tops are an inch or two above the surface, and covering the entire plants. They won't stay covered but a day or two, but will soon peep forth, green and strong, while the small weeds which had started in the rows will be effectually discouraged.

The Climax of Agony.

Perhaps the utmost extreme of intense agony has been reached when a woman dislocates her jaw, and her obliging neighbor comes in and informs her that Mrs. Jones says she's a mean, spiteful, gossiping old harridan.—*St. Paul Herald.*

COUNTERFEITING.

Ulrich and Ballard—The Most Noted Bogus Money Makers in America.

In the Treasury Department at Washington the visitors can see copies of all the counterfeit notes that have been made since paper money and bonds were first issued by the Government, as well as photographs of notorious counterfeiters and some of the tools that have been taken from them. There is one note of large denomination in the book of counterfeits which looks like an exceedingly clever imitation which even expert bank tellers might be deceived by. The whole thing was executed with a pen. So marvellous is the delicate workmanship on it and the drawing of the faces that it is almost impossible to believe that one man should have had the patience to sit down and copy a genuine note so accurately. As the Treasury men relate the circumstances of its origin, it was done by an expert penman as a pastime with no idea of making a counterfeit, yet when it was finished it was such a wonderful imitation that he concluded to get the testimony of others as to the accuracy of his work by passing it upon them as a genuine note. It was a long time in circulation before the fraud was discovered. The author of it must have done $250 worth of work upon it, whereas the face value of the note is not above $20. The Treasury officials know the histories of all the famous counterfeiters, and speak of them with a degree of admiration such as a policeman feels for a prize fighter. They will show you the photograph of "Charley" Ulrich, the most expert counterfeit engraver who ever plied his art in this country, and who eventually found his way to the Penitentiary. There is a set of plates made by him on exhibition in the department upon which he was at work for fifteen months. They are for Government bonds, and at the time of his arrest he had in his possession nearly $200,000 in counterfeits which he had taken from the plates. The work on the plates is in some instances superior to what the Government engravers have been able to do.

Tom Ballard was one of the great counterfeiters of this country, and a man who caused more trouble to the Treasury officials at Washington than any other individual. He was a very dangerous man to be at large, not so much from the excellence of his engraving, but from the success with which he imitated the bank note paper which the Treasury officials had been flattering themselves was not possible of imitation. It may be said that of all the criminal class the counterfeiter is the most dangerous to society. Security and stability, the foundations of government, are undermined by him. What is the use of having a government currency if one man can go to work and upset the whole thing? The counterfeiter may be called the king of criminals. Indeed, bank robbers, highwaymen and murderers are mere dabsters compared to him, and he is such a dangerous character that there is a disposition to class him all by himself as above the criminal mass. He is a sort of an intellectual, a high-toned out-law, a sort of modern Claude Duval, only his power of evil is a thousand times that of such men as Duval. Well might our ancestors issue notes with the legend, "To counterfeit is death," for they know that no penalty could be too severe for such a crime. Tom Ballard then, when he was at large, was one of the most insidious enemies of society. The paper on which the ordinary bank note is printed is made by the Government, and the secret of its manufacture was regarded as one of the safeguards of our society. A man might engrave as well as the Government engravers, but where was he to get the paper to print his spurious notes upon? This was such an obstacle in the way of the counterfeiter that the Treasury at Washington was at one time robbed of a lot of this blank paper, which could in no other way be obtained. Ballard, however, hit upon a plan of making the paper, and his first notes carried consternation into the Treasury and the White House. They caught him at last in his den at Buffalo, through the efforts of ex-Superintendents of Police Wolfe and Curtin. He is now serving out his term in the Albany Penitentiary. Three or four years ago he communicated with the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and offered to tell the Government how to make an uncounterfeitable paper if they would let him go. The offer was refused, and he attempted suicide.

BASE BALLS.

How the Instruments of Fun and Torture Are Made Hard and Firm.

At least ten million base balls, says the Philadelphia Times, are made and sold in this country every year. Perhaps very few persons know the process by which these balls are manufactured or the nature of stuffs used in constructing a standard ball. The most expert workmen are employed. First there is a little hard rubber ball, and around that the wrapper winds a strong, blue, coarse yarn. The balls are then placed in an oven and baked until all the moisture is taken out of them and they are reduced in size. This makes them solid. After this they are coated with cement. This causes the balls to retain their shape, and they cannot be knocked crooked. Then comes some fine blue yarn, and around the whole is placed fine white gilling twine. The balls are weighed, for each must be of certain weight, and are now ready for the covers. These latter are made of the best quality of horse-hide. The cover consists of two pieces, each cut in the shape of the figure "8." By bending one section one way and the other in an opposite direction a complete cover is obtained. That was the discovery of a college boy. For years the balls were covered with four pieces of leather, but the genius of a college chap had proved a great benefit to the manufacturers. At one time two covers were placed upon a ball. That is, the ball was half made when it was covered, and then another ball constructed over it. But even that did not prevent its being knocked out of shape. They cannot knock the ball as now made, though, because the cement holds it. A little machine owned by a Philadelphia firm is used for winding the balls. It is the only one in the world. It wraps two and one-half ounces of the American association balls in a minute, and the rest is finished by hand. That apparatus is a little wonder. It does its work as neatly as if it had brains, but is capable, says its owners, of a good deal of improvement.

Sheep.

It will surprise a farmer who has never seen the results, to cross the merino sheep with a buck of the mutton varieties. Country Home says: We have made such crosses, using in one instance a Cotswold sire; and in other instances, a pure-bred Leicester and a Southdown. This year we have made a cross with the Oxford-down. The Merino peculiarities are almost lost, except that the fleeces are more compact and the bodies are cut down to a more medium size. Such cross-bred sheep are hardy and shear large fleeces. When a pure-bred sire is used again, of the same breed as before, the offspring will be three-fourths of the same blood as the sire, and the next cross will be seven-eighths, the next fifteen sixteenths. A sheep seven-eighths pure-bred, will be essentially the same as the pure-bred in form, wool, and general peculiarities. It will lack one important quality, a hereditament power which is broken by the admixture of the one part Merino, to perpetuate its own kind in thorough-bred form. This does not make much difference in a practical sense, where sheep are kept for wool and mutton, and not for breeders.

Wildcat Cattle Companies.

The Northwestern Trades Gazette thinks that it is high time that the public were warned against investing money in the stock or bonds of cattle companies. There is a sort of cattle raising craze spreading over the country, and the impression has gone out that the sure road to wealth is to buy cattle and turn them on the plains to shift for themselves. The excitement created by the cattle craze has given an opportunity to speculators to form stock companies for the alleged purpose of raising cattle. Cunningly devised tables showing the increase in ten years from 10, or 50, or 100 cows, have been circulated widely in pamphlets, in newspapers, and in magazines. To read one of these circulars a guileless person would think that the cattle roamed all Winter, through Florida orange groves, and that such a thing as a blizzard, freezing cattle to death, never swept over the plains. The Trades Gazette says that many of the companies offering their bonds for sale in the East are not a whit more reliable than the wildcat mining companies of Colorado. A Chicago gentleman, who has probably been experimenting with one of these wild cattle companies, is quoted as saying: "I know of no business on earth that the managers can as absolutely clean out as they can a cattle company. A property worth a million dollars can be stolen and nothing left. When a railroad is wrecked the iron, cars, locomotives, and buildings, though mortgaged, remain. A bankrupt mining company can show a hole in the ground for money expended. But a cattle company can be cleaned out so thoroughly that there will not remain property to the value of a calf's tail on the ranch. The bonds and stocks of cattle growing companies that are offered for sale on the market are mighty good things to keep out of."

HOW LONG TO SLEEP.

What the Proverbs and Modern Philosophers Say on the Subject.

The latest authority on this vexed question, Dr. Malins, says that the proper amount of sleep to be taken by a man is eight hours. So far as regards city life the estimate is probably correct. Proverbial wisdom does not apply to modern conditions of social existence. "Five (hours) for a man, seven for a woman, and nine for a pig," says one proverb; and a second, quoted by Mr. Hazlitt in his English Proverbs, declares that "Nature requires five; custom gives (allows) seven; laziness takes nine; and wickedness eleven." These conclusions were, however, drawn from observation of country life. Physical fatigue is more easily overcome than intellectual. Which of us when traveling in the country or abroad, or in any way separated from the ordinary processes of thought and anxiety, has not found that he could, without difficulty, do with a couple of hours less sleep than he was in the habit of taking? Men, however, who follow any intellectual pursuit are exceptionally fortunate if the processes of restoration occupy less than seven hours. More frequently they extend to eight or nine hours. Kant, I see it stated, took never less than seven hours. Goethe owned to requiring nine. Soldiers and sailors, on the other hand, like laborers, do with much less quantity. I am afraid to say how few hours the Duke of Wellington regarded as essential. A schoolmaster under whom at one time I studied, a hard-working man at the acquisition of languages, proclaimed loudly that he never took more than five hours' sleep. The hour at which he rose in the morning gave some color to this assertion. Only in after life did I discover that a two hours' post-prandial siesta was not included in that allowance.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

The Game of Names.

Each player takes a long strip of paper and lead pencil. The teacher then commences by calling out: "Girls' names beginning with two letters—two minutes allowed." Each player then writes down all the girls' names beginning with two letters that he (or she) can recollect, and at the expiration of the two minutes "time" is called. Then the oldest player reads from his (or her) slip all the names he or she has written down—say Amy, Amabel, Alice, Annie, Armenda, Alleen, etc. All the other players, as the names are read out, cancel any name read out, if, for instance, all have written Amy, and count one mark. Say six players have Amabel and four have not, each of the six count one mark; those who have not thought and written down Amabel get nothing for Amabel, and so on through the list. The object of the game is to teach the children all girls' and boys' names. When the marks have been allotted for all the names the total of marks are read out and noted on each slip. The players then proceed in similar manner for all boys' names commencing with A, such as Alfred, Abel, Adam, Andrew, Arthur, etc. The game can be continued till all the letters of the alphabet are exhausted. But practically young players rarely care to "do" more than thirty sets, or fifteen letters consecutively. Various names crop up, and the memory is well exercised, and children generally vote it great fun. Any one introducing pet or fancy names forfeits two marks.

Take Plenty of Out-door Exercise.

A good deal is being said at present about the comparative beauty of English and American women. Lord Coleridge gives the palm for both beauty and intellect to the Americans. Sir Lepel Griffin, on the other hand, is strongly in favor of the English. He is inclined to attribute a great deal of his superiority which he attributes to English women partly to climatic influences, and still more to the habits of everyday life generally prevalent. He says that English women take far more outdoor exercise in a variety of ways specified, do a great deal more walking, and busy themselves more in the activities of benevolent and religious exercise. There is a great deal of truth in all this. American ladies shut up for the most part of a long, cold winter, in hot and comparatively ill ventilated houses, with scarcely anything but what, as if in mockery, is called "carriage exercise," must soon have a pale and delicate appearance, which passes speedily from the attractiveness of youth to something anything but attractive. There can be no denying the fact, however, that the general health of American women and girls is much better now than it was ten years ago. They are much fonder of walking than were their mothers, and many outdoor sports are now fashionable among them, and are in consequence being freely cultivated by them.

Do Not Neglect the Poultry.

Poultry cannot be kept to advantage unless they have a properly arranged house for their accommodation. This is just as necessary to their well-being as it is that horses and cattle should have a good stable.

Tent Caterpillar.

Destroy the disgusting tent caterpillar in the orchard by rubbing off his nest with a swab saturated with spirits of turpentine. Choose a cool morning when all the worms are in their nests.

Canker Worm.

If the canker worm should appear upon the apple-trees, he may be destroyed by spraying the trees with water containing Paris green or London purple.

A New Excuse for Murderers.

The acquittal at St. Petersburg, of Mlle. Semenova, accused of being implicated in the murder of the child Sarah Becker, has been the cause of a scene closely resembling that witnessed at Paris when Mme. Clovis-Hugues was restored to her admiring friends. The reason, however, for the acquittal of the Russian lady differs greatly from that which saved Mme. Hugues. The evidence all through the trial was dead against Mlle. Semenova, and it would have fared badly with her but for the declaration of an expert, M. Balinsky, a Russian mad-doctor, who, pointing out to the jury the hysterical bearing of the culprit, persuaded them that she was suffering from "psychopathy," and therefore morally irresponsible. For the benefit of those who are as yet ignorant of the meaning of psychopathy—a term which will before long be naturalized in our courts—we give M. Balinsky's explanation of the new malady. "The psychopathy," he says, "is a tyye which has only recently come under the notice of medical science. It is an individual whose every moral faculty appears to be of the normal equilibrium. He thinks logically, he distinguishes good and evil, and he acts according to reason. But of all moral notions he is entirely devoid. . . . Besides his own person and his own interests nothing is sacred to the psychopath, etc., etc." The short and the long of it seems to be that if egotism is fully developed in a human being, he becomes "morally irresponsible"—a very convenient doctrine, to which, however, mankind will have to add as a corollary that whenever a fully developed psychopath is discovered he shall be immediately hanged.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

An Infant Monkey.

The New York papers announce the birth of the first pure-blooded monkey born in the United States. Its mother is a full-grown East India Rees monkey, weighing about twenty-five pounds and rejoicing in the name of "Suse." She is between five and six years old and has been in this country a year. The paternal ancestor of this six inches of monkey mortality is one of the same breed, but the family ties were broken about three months ago and separation, following his purchase by another dealer, left the heart-broken "Suse" in the unpleasant position of grass widow.

The young monkey, which resembles that "amusin' little cuss," the infant kangaroo, whose fame Artemus Ward handed down to posterity, has a perfect bare white face, with large, bright, wide-open eyes. On his body there is a light growth of hair, but none on his limbs, and with his slender, flexible hand, he claws his mother's eyes and sticks his fingers in her mouth in a way that does much to strengthen the spectators' belief in the doctrine of evolution. During the few moments when the infant is not trying to satisfy its ravenous appetite, it cries with a faint squeaky voice. The mother has not dropped her "tootsey wootsey-darling" from her breast since its birth and the owner says that he does not expect that she will do so for the next six weeks, or that she will wean it for a year. One or two attempts have been made to breed monkeys in this country, but Mr. Burns claims to have scored the first success. The baby has been christened "Roosevelt," from the fact that the birthplace is situated on what was formerly the Roosevelt farm.

A Dog With a Mercantile Turn.

I was sitting one day in front of a shop in the old Etruscan city of Ferentino. Presently an ill-bred dog of the pointer kind came and sat down in front of me, looking up in my face and wagging his tail to attract my attention. "What does that dog want?" I asked. "Signore," he answered, "he wants you to give him a soldo to go and buy you a cigar with." I gave the dog the coin, and he presently returned, bringing a cigar, which he held crosswise in his mouth until I took it from him. Sent again and again, he brought me three or four cigars from the tobacco shop. At length the dog's demeanor changed, and he gave vent to his impatience by two or three low whines. "What does he want now?" I asked. "He wants you to give him 2 soldi to go to the baker's and buy bread for himself." I gave him a 2-soldo piece, and in a few minutes the dog returned with a small loaf of bread, which he laid at my feet, at the same time gazing wistfully in my face. "He won't take it until you give him leave." I gave the requisite permission, and the animal seized the loaf and disappeared with it in his mouth. "He always does like this," said the standers-by, "whenever he sees a stranger in Ferentino."

The Doctrine of Evolution.

"I shall not be with you many more years. It will not be long before another voice will be instructing you. For more than fifty years I have been influenced by the great doctrine of evolution. Years ago I saw that the spirit of true religion was represented by the mustard seed. Later I came to understand the larger view which science holds, and that this was only one application of a great doctrine. To-day there is not an educated man under 50 years of age who is not substantially an evolutionist. I propose to make the application of the truths of evolution to all forms of doctrine the closing work of my life. I am going to discuss the questions of the divine nature, of sin and atonement from the standpoint of evolution. These discussions I will put in a book and then die. Your children will read the book and wonder why people ever differed from what I shall say. The new theology has risen in the horizon. It will regenerate the world and be more powerful than the old."—*From sermon by Rev. H. W. Beecher.*

Religious Advertizing.

The Christian Register says the recklessness of patent medicine advertising in the religious press is hit off in this Western way in a secular journal: "An Arizona man who subscribed for a religious paper some time ago sent a letter to the editor to stop it, in which he said: 'We find the Gila Howler, our local paper, much livelier than your old milk-and-water affair. Besides you haven't played a square game in your ads. My wife bought a pair of the corsets you advertise, and blamed if they didn't burst in three weeks; and we use them now to mend the chicken coop. I took half a dozen of the dead-shot pills you puffed up in a reading notice week before last, and the next day I was so sick that all the doctors in the town published bulletins about my approaching death, and the boys said I had jimjams. For these reasons I have determined to quit your paper and read the Howler only. As I know it always lies unless it is paid to tell the truth, it can't lead me into temptation."

Turned to Scientific Use.

Professor Simeon Newcomb has been using the top of the Washington monument for measuring the velocity of light, and believes that he has obtained more accurate data for estimating the distance and magnitude of the sun. The velocity of light is measured with a degree of accuracy never before obtained. Professor Newcomb tells a reporter of the Philadelphia Times that he thinks the error in his calculations cannot exceed one four-hundred-millionth part of a second.

Tame Grasses in Kansas.

Prof. Shelton, in a recent Industrialist, says: "It is only ten or twelve years since tame grasses have been profitably grown in the state, outside of a few eastern counties. In 1874 the total number of acres was only 98,894, but in 1884 the number had increased to 733,869, in the last three years the increase being at the rate of 125,000 acres per annum.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Taunton has not had a public celebration of the Fourth of July since 1876.

The members of the most active charitable society in Providence, R. I., are known as the Irrepressibles.

A Massachusetts city points with pride to the large number of arrests by the police as an indication of the city's growth.

A colored lad, named Charles Stewart, confined in the State almshouse at Tewksbury, stole $1.50 from the vest pocket of a workman, to buy food with.

Chelsea, Mass., has the queerest sewerage system of any city in the country. It was started forty years ago without a plan, and now there are twelve different systems, with an average length of less than two miles each.

A Boston Custom House officer who was caught filling private bottles from wine casks belonging to importers has been reprimanded. During the investigation one man acknowledged that he had been doing the same thing for eighteen years, and when pressed hard to tell how much he thought he had taken, he concluded he had taken perhaps five bottles.

The Lafayette Street Church in Salem is to have an "auction of veiled beauties." Each lady will be wrapped in a gossamer waterproof and veiled, and will carry a lunch basket filled. They will be sold at auction to the highest bidder, and the purchaser will secure the lady's company as a partner for the evening, and will share in the contents of the lunch basket.

The Rev. J. W. Hamilton of Boston, in speaking of the duty of the clergy, says: "My plan is to get at the people who are not in the churches, and to see what method is best to bring them in. I aim to make the services attractive, interesting, and devoid of monotony. If the pulpit does that, let it; but if it doesn't—as it never has in any age—brighten up the choir and the sexton."

Deacon E. S. Converse was the first Mayor of Malden, Mass. He is now building a public library edifice at a cost of $100,000, which he offers to give to the town as a memorial of a deceased son. There is a dispute, however, about the conditions. He proposes that the members of the present City Council shall constitute the membership of the first Board of Trustees, which shall then become a perpetual body, with full power to fill all vacancies which may occur by death, or resignation. These terms will be accepted by the Aldermen, but the Common Councilmen are very equally divided, and some are as yet non-committal. Mr. Converse insists upon the conditions, and if they are rejected by the city it is thought that he will devote the building to some other purpose.

Harry Ball, a Nashua, N. H., mechanic, has constructed during the winter an old-fashioned tall clock, of the English pattern. In addition to the usual moon dial giving the age and size of the moon each month, the face of the clock is provided with five hands, which indicate the day of the month, day of the week, hour, minute, and second. In the dial also appears a small hemisphere, at the edge of which a miniature sun rises each morning and traverses its course, disappearing again at evening. Figures marked over the half circle above the sun also indicate the correct hour. The clock has a pipe-organ attachment, so arranged as to play a tune each hour just before the clock strikes. The tunes, three in number, are arranged to follow each other in as many hours.

FAMILY MATTERS.

Never pronounce a man to be wilfully niggard until you have seen the contents of his purse. Distribution should be in accordance with receipts.

There is a respect due to age, but there is also a respect due to youth, the lack of which accounts for many a failure in the household and in systems of education.

Marking-ink can be removed by repeated treatment with iodine solution, followed by sodium hyposulphite, if it is a silver ink. If aniline black, you will find that it cannot be removed.

Precepts are useful, but practice and imitation go far beyond them; hence the importance of watching early habits, that they may be free from what is objectionable, and of keeping before our mind as much as possible the necessity of imitating the good and the wise.

Gratitude is a short cut to sincere and lasting friendship. Some people complain that they have no friends. Have they never had a favor done them? Why, every man has had a score of favors done him every day of his life! Those who bear it in mind, who say a word of hearty thanks, who watch a chance to do a favor in return, never lack friends.

Happiness is not only a privilege, but a duty—not a mere outward good that may perhaps come to us, but an inward possession which we are bound to attain. When we remember the contagious character of happiness, the strength, courage, and hope it excites by its very presence, and the power for good it exerts in every direction, we cannot doubt our obligation to attain as much of it as is possible.

There is nothing more insidious than the spirit of conformity, and nothing more quickly paralyses the best parts of a man. A gleam of truth illuminates his mind and forthwith he proceeds to compare it with the prevailing tone of his community or his set. If it agree not with that, he distrusts and perhaps disowns it; it is left to perish, and he, to that extent, perishes with it. By-and-by, when some one more independent, more truth-loving, more courageous than himself, arises to proclaim and urge the same thing that he was half-ashamed to acknowledge, he will regret his inglorious fear of being in the minority.

More people than the congenitally blind are born without eyes. They have the physical organ certainly—blue or brown, gray or hazel, as it may chance; and anatomically these organs are as complete as their neighbors'. But they use them for the mere elementary purpose of life, to choose their way and guide their steps, to discern what they eat, to determine what they shall wear, to verify a colour, to judge of the comparative sizes of things and where they shall place their chairs and tables. They see nothing beyond the broad outsides, and not always these; and, when those who have eyes in the true sense look deeply into strange and secret worlds, those who have not stare at a blank wall where not as much as a leaf of ivy shows the mystery of growth or hides that of decay.

As a means of influence, the habit of bringing faults and weaknesses to the front cannot be too strongly condemned. It kills sympathy and fosters a repellent attitude that rejects all overtures, however well-intentioned they may be. It actually increases the very evils it deplores by keeping them constantly in view. Parents and teachers often make this fatal mistake. Anxious to cure a fault, but thoroughly unphilosophical in their methods, they harp continually upon it and keep reminding the child of its presence, its enormity, and its dangers, until at length he comes to regard it as a necessary part of himself. An experienced educator says that an infallible way to make a boy irreclaimably stupid is to assure him constantly that he is so; and the same is equally true of most other faults. Only through good can we produce good; and, if we would truly help or improve another, we must find out the best thing that is in him, and from that point must we try to develop that which is lacking. Let us ever bear in mind that goodness and truth go hand in hand, and that to discover, to welcome, and to emphasize the one is the surest way to attain the other in its fullness.

Skating Made a Gloomy Face.

"Has Stroble been joining the church?"

"No; what made you think so?"

"Why, I notice that he looks as gloomy here lately as a boarding-house gas-jet, and I don't know how else to account for it."

"Pshaw! That's only because his wife can skate, and"——

"And what?"

"He can't."—*Chicago Ledger.*

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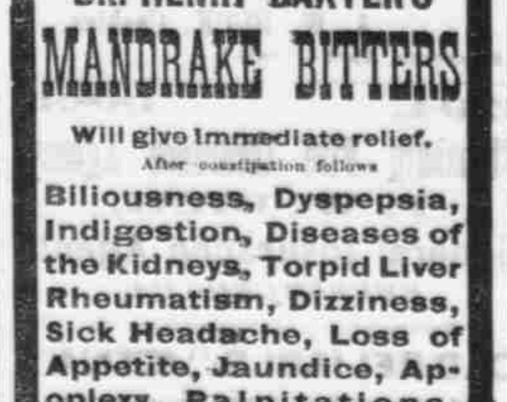

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Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - JUNE 26. 1885.

WE are indebted to S. Simpson Africa, Secretary of Internal Affairs, for a copy of his annual report for the year 1884.

THE war of 1812 closed more than seventy years ago, and yet, according to the last annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, there are 3,898 surviving soldiers and 9,512 widows on the pension rolls.

JUDGE PATTERSON, of Lancaster county, has made a very sensible decision in regard to the entertainment of travelers at hotels. He decides that it is not for a landlord to determine whether it will suit his convenience or pleasure to entertain a person applying for accommodations, but that within reasonable hours he is bound to furnish meals to travelers although it may not be at the usual time fixed for serving them.

THAT blatant demagogue, Dennis Kearney, who at one time occupied quite a prominent place among the low grade politicians of California, and whose sway was supreme over the howling mob that was accustomed to gather on the San Francisco sand lots to listen to his rant and profanity, has announced his intention to run for Governor of the State next year on the Workingmen's ticket. He says he will make a six months' campaign, and that it will be the most thorough and effective canvass ever witnessed in California, and that he will be elected. Six months of Denis on the stump in California or anywhere else would be more than ordinary human nature could endure—more intolerable than a visitation of Egyptian locusts.

THE President has appointed Judge John B. Stallo, of Cincinnati, United States Minister to Italy. It will be remembered that soon after Mr. Cleveland entered upon the duties of his office he appointed Mr. Alex. M. Keiley, of Virginia, to the post now conferred upon Judge Stallo, but that owing to some dissatisfaction expressed by the Italian Government at Mr. Keiley's selection the President withdrew his nomination from the Senate and commissioned him as Minister to Austria. No news has yet been received in this country that Mr. Keiley has presented his credentials to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and it is now reported that the Austrian Government will refuse to receive him on the ground that his wife is a Jewess. If this is true, it is a very singular and a very silly objection. It is one, however, owing to the well established custom among nations, that the President would be bound to respect, and Mr. Keiley would then afford a notable instance of an American seeking recognition as Minister to a foreign country under difficulties.

DURING Washington's second term of the Presidency, nearly one hundred years ago, what is known as the "Whiskey Insurrection" was organized by the people of Western Pennsylvania. The tax on whiskey which caused the Scotch-Irish in Westmoreland, Fayette, and Allegheny counties to rebel against its payment was then only *seven* cents a gallon, and it was pure and unadulterated. The average annual consumption at that time was about four gallons to each head of the population. It is now little if any more than a gallon per head, and of the meanest kind, but the people favor a revenue policy that imposes a tax of ninety cents a gallon, more than twelve times the amount of the ancient tax. The "Whisky Insurrection" became so formidable that Washington, accompanied by Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and some other Government officials, left the seat of government and came out as far as Bedford on their way to Pittsburg to quell it. When, or soon after they reached Bedford, news was received that the rebellion was suppressed, and they returned to Washington. They made the journey on horseback.

THE Constitution of the State directs that when a bill is vetoed by the Governor the house in which it originated shall enter the objections of the Executive at large upon their journal, "and proceed to reconsider it," and that if two-thirds of each house agree to pass the bill, it shall be a law. We never heard of an instance, until the late Legislature furnished it, in which the mandate of the Constitution requiring that the house in which a vetoed bill originated shall proceed to reconsider it, refused or neglected to do so. Both the Congressional and Legislative apportionment bills passed by the Legislature and vetoed by the Governor, originated in the Senate, and Governor Pattison directed both veto messages to that body, as he was required to do. The Senate passed the Congressional bill over the veto by the Constitutional two-thirds vote, but the House fell short *five* votes of doing the same thing, and the bill therefore fell. The Senate, however, never made a move up the hour of final adjournment to consider the veto of the Legislative bill. The reason for this refusal to comply with the plain provisions of the Constitution must have been because of the outrageous character of the bill itself, as well as a fear of the spectacle being presented to the people of the swift and terrible slaughter of a bill by a Republican Legislature, containig within *four* votes of two-thirds in the Senate and *seven* more than two-thirds in the House. This refusal of the Senate to obey the Constitutional injunction, whether it proceeded from a fear of the result of the vote or from whatever other cause, was a confession to the world that the bill was unfair and infamous, and deserved the vigorous denunciation bestowed upon it by the Governor. This single and as we believe unprecedented act of the Senate shows beyond all doubt or cavil that the Republicans never intended to pass fair apportionment bills, their loud professions to the contrary notwithstanding.

IF Matthew S. Quay is ever fortunate enough to see a copy of the Johnstown *Tribune* of last Monday, containing the proceedings of the Republican County Convention which met at Armory Hall, in this place on the afternoon of that day, he will be astonished at his own greatness when he reads the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by that body:

> *Resolved*, That it is the sentiment of the Republican party of Cambria county that Matthew S. Quay, a brave soldier, brilliant statesman, and a Republican of unswerving fidelity, is entitled to the nomination for State Treasurer at the next Republican State Convention.

The credit of the wonderful discovery that Quay is a "brilliant statesman," belongs to Thomas Davis, a delegate to the convention from the West ward, in this place, who offered the resolution and moved its adoption. We admire Quay as a man of brains and a shrewd politician, and if Davis had stopped in his eulogium when he described him as "a brave soldier" and "a Republican of unswerving fidelity," the resolution would have been appropriate and in good taste, but when his admiration for Quay soared away up into the clouds, and he pronounced him a "brilliant statesman," he robbed it of all claim to decent respect and ran eulogy deep into the mud. If shrewd management of the local politics of Beaver county and successfully bossing the proceedings of a Republican State Convention are proofs of statesmanship, Quay is unquestionably entitled to the extravagant praise bestowed upon him in the Davis resolution. Quay, however, is simply a politician, exceptionally skillful and adroit, but all that don't make him a brilliant statesman, nor a statesman of any kind. Chris Magee, the Pittsburg boss, is just as much entitled to be called a brilliant statesman as Quay, but no Republican has ever yet drawn so largely on public credulity as to set up such a ridiculous claim in his behalf. When Quay is nominated for State Treasurer, as we have no doubt he will be, and when his enthusiastic friend and backer, Thomas Davis, takes the stump in his favor, as he is bound to do, we advise him to confine himself strictly to Quay's soldier record as well as his devotion to the Republican party, and to let his brilliant statesmanship severely alone.

IN no way are the people so villainously swindled out of their money as in the erection of public buildings. A large portion of the time of every session of Congress is taken up in what is known as "log rolling" bills through appropriating millions of dollars for the the erection of Government buildings in the different States, some of which are necessary, while others are not, most of them being on a magnificent scale, involving enormous outlay. The same reckless expenditure attends the erection of public buildings by States and cities. The capitol building at Albany, N. Y., was begun in 1867, and was to cost not more than *four* millions of dollars, but up to last October *sixteen and a half* millions were spent upon it, and the New York *Herald* predicts that by next January it will reach *eighteen* millions, with a prospect that it will require several millions more to finish it. The most amazing feature about it is that with all this immense expenditure the building is pronounced a botched piece of work. The city buildings in Phil'a. have swallowed up millions and are only partially completed. Whether they will ever be finished is a disputed question. The people who have to foot the expense of these costly structures seem to love to be cheated.

IF Theodore H. Wigton, who is an officer of a bank in Altoona, isn't nominated for State Treasurer by the Republican State Convention, his failure can't be attributed to any lukewarmness in his behalf by the Altoona *Tribune*. That journal has boosted and continues to boost Wigton for the nomination with a persistency and vigor rarely to be met with in the colums of a newspaper. Its devotion to Wigton is something phenomenal and altogether lovely. It is true that Wigton isn't gathering many delegates into his net, but that little circumstance don't at all disturb the complacency of the *Tribune*, or weaken its editor's faith in his candidate. Well, from all we hear about Mr. Wigton, he is an honest man, but not quite enough so to be nominated for State Treasurer by a Republican State convention. While we cannot but admire the intense devotion of *the Tribune* to Wigton's interests, we shudder when we think of its editor's feelings when he hears the result of the first ballot by the Convention. But 'tis ever thus. "I never loved a dear gazelle," and so forth.

AT the Indiana county Court last week Judge Harry White refused to grant any tavern licenses, and it is stated that there is now only one licensed house in the county, that of Joseph A. Craver, at Cherrytree, who was fortunate enough to get his license granted by Judge Hunter, of Greensburg, who held the March term of the Court for Judge White. The meagre majority of 490 by which Judge White was elected over A. W. Taylor, in so reliable a Republican county as Indiana, was brought about through the efforts of the liquor element in his favor, and it is needless to say that Judge White is savagely denounced by them for his action.

THE President on Tuesday last appointed General W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks county, to be Pension agent for the Philadelphia district, to succeed A. Wilson Morris, suspended. There never was a better appointment than that of Gen. Davis, who is a hero both of the Mexican war and of the late civil war, and there never was a Republican officeholder who more richly deserved to be "suspended," or in other words, "hung as high as Haman," than A. Wilson Morris. He was put where he is by M. S. Quay after a bitter contest at Washington, and Quay will take care of him if he succeeds in being nominated and elected State Treasurer.

AMONG the bills passed by the last Legislature and now awaiting Governor Pattison's approval or veto, is an act prohibiting the manufacture and sale of toy pistols. The toy pistol ought to have been legally suppressed long ago, and by approving the act the Governor will be in full accord with public sentiment.

THE GERMANS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Lancaster *New Era* says: Pennsylvania, more than any other State in the Union, has from its first colonization been the favorite home of the Germans. Although settled by Englishmen, and under English auspices by an English proprietor, the liberal tendencies of the latter were so great that he made a special effort to secure colonists from Germany, the more, perhaps, that he had become acquainted with their habits, thrift, industry and religion by personal intercourse with them in their native land. The Mennonites of the Palitinate did not differ widely in their religious tenets from the English Quakers who came over with Penn. At least, the differences were not deemed of sufficient importance to form a barrier between the two races in their onward progress. Mild laws and religious toleration were the great inducements held out, and not vainly, for from this early colony brought over by Pastorious in 1683, until the present day, there has been a steady stream of German colonists into Pennsylvania, until the Commonwealth is more Germanized than any other in the Union, perhaps one-half of her entire population being able to speak or understand the German language as modified among us by time and usage.

What the German element has done for this State is too well known almost to require any mention. Its industry has developed its mines and laid low its forests; has given it a wide and just code of laws; has fostered a thousand industries, and made it one of the noblest and most prosperous in the Union. From the earliest period of their appearance in the colony they became prominent. They protested earlier than either Puritan or Cavalier against the curse of slavery. Although many of them, from their religious views, were non-combatants, they had from the first formed an important element in the military force of the State. As early as 1711 a thousand of them joined a British expedition against Canada. In later colonial times they were the defense of the settlements against Indian incursions during the frequent wars between England and France. As settlers, they preferred the wooded frontier, and were therefore more exposed to the raids of the savages. No man in the early history of Pennsylvania rendered the colony greater services than that steady German, honest Conrad Weisen.

During the Revolutionary war they were the bulwark of the province. A number of regiments were organized, composed solely of Germans; no regiments were without them. They were not only carrying muskets in the ranks, but they carried the swords of general officers. Their blood was shed on every battlefield from Charleston to Qebec. They occupied responsible positions in Congress, as well as out of it, and everywhere they did their duty like the true patriots they were. Read over the list of those who became prominent both in civil and military life and strike from it the names of the Germans, and how much will be left? The war of the rebellion shows an equally proud record. Fully 200,000 Germans served in the Union armies, and once more they wore generals' epaulets, as well as marched in the ranks. They came direct from the Fatherland in many instances, but of course by far the largest number were born on the soil and were citizens by a natural birthright.

But it has not been as soldiers only that the Germans of Pennsylvania have earned an honorable record. They have invaded the domain of education in all its various ramifications. As scientists, financiers and statesmen, and as members of the learned professions, they have upheld the high reputation of the Fatherland. In the healing art, at the bar, and in the pulpit the German element has always been in the very fore rank, ranking second to none other.

The people of this State are a heterogeneous community, composed of many nationalities, but all those apart from the Germans, united, do not carry the same weight, importance, or influence as the latter. It is to them that Pennsylvania owes her prominent position in the proud galaxy of States. They have made her rich and prosperous. They have given her the advanced position in education and general progress she now holds. Few people, even those of German ancestry, give a thought to how much Pennsylvania owes to her German citizens.

BLEEDING IRELAND TO DEATH.

United Ireland gives a gloomy account of the present industrial condition of Ireland; and a gloomier forecast of what is to be, unless a radical change takes place in the near future. Blank stagnation is staring everybody in the face. A settled feeling of despair seems to possess the people in presence of the frightful burden of taxation the English Government continues to impose upon them. Our Dublin cotemporary writes: "Another stand for the bare life will soon have to be made in Ireland. The existing system of land and government will have to be ended, and not merely mended, before there can be much improvement. Should there be an indifferent harvest, the judicial rents will collapse all in a heap the next November gale, and cannot be paid in any event beyond next May, if the present prices for Irish staples of produce do not grow better (and they may very easily grow worse). Irish industry is being bled to death through every artery. Think of it! It pays some fifteen millions of pounds per annum still in rents to men who have never made a blade grass grow (five millions of it at least to absentees who never return a farthing of it to the land). There are eight thousand pounds more paid in Imperial taxation, and it is proposed to tack on another three-quarters of a million, as Ireland's share of the war credit, to be spilled out on the steppes of Turcomania in fighting Komaroff.—There are fifteen millions more poured out in buying English goods, three-fourths of which could just as well be made at home, while our artisans stand idle and our laborers starve. Could any country healthily stand so deadly a drain?—a country of which only three millions of the poorest acres are devoted to feeding men, and twelve millions of her choicest acres are reserved for food of beasts?"

So long as these frightful figures remain, Ireland must be hard set to find bread for the decreasing remnant of her people. Exhausted, bled, and weighed to the earth with such conditions, the country always stands only a degree removed from being famine-stricken.—And yet, the only remedy enlightened English statesmen are prepared to apply is a further dose of coercion! The people ask for bread, or rather the opportunity to get it, and the humane English Government offers them a stone. The Irish people have but little reason to sympathize with the Gladstone Ministry in the defeat, disaster, and disgrace amid which it makes its exit.

Substitute for Calomel and Quinine.

Simmons Liver Regulator, purely vegetable, is equal in power to blue mass or calomel, but without any of their injurious properties.

"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator, and find it a most excellent medicine, acting like a charm on the liver. It is a most excellent substitute for calomel. Have tried it in several cases of bilious disorders, chills and fever, and find it effects a cure in a most satisfactory manner.

DR. J. H. BOWEN, Clinton, Ga."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 22 1885.

An eminent French statesman when asked how he accomplished such a prodigious amount of work each day, replied "by doing one thing after another." President Cleveland seems to understand this art as well as if he were its inventor. He examines all the papers in each and every case that comes before him. He will act on all the cases only as he reaches them in the course of his personal examination. It seems as if he had an almost endless job before him, but it is his way, and he seems determined to go on as he has begun. The candidates who depend largely or entirely on verbal recommendations or influence of outside newspapers will certainly get left. The cases largely depend upon the kind of papers that are filed, and the President holds responsible parties who recommend a man to a strict account.

It is to be feared that in the discussion of appointments to office, the great and silent reform work which the new administration is carrying on may be overlooked. Though less than four months in office, and laboring under advantages, the public plunderers are being attacked and routed at every point. Stealing of the public domain has been to a considerable extent stopped, though much remains to be done. Secretary Lamar has proved the worst enemy the railway land-grabbers have ever met, and he has had the earnest support of Gen. Sparks the new Land Commissioner. It is safe to say that no more unearned grants will be patented to the railway monopolists, and that as much as possibe of the land already stolen in one way or another will be recovered and thrown open for settlement. The great Maxwell grant is only one series of enormous frauds which have been perpetrated through collusion between the claimants, the territorial land officers, and the rings of Department officials. There is every reason to expect that this whole system of plundering will now be broken up.

Hon. Geo. Jenks who has just been appointed assistant Secretary of the Interior and given special charge of all cases for the forfeiture of land grants, shows that his work is to be undertaken in no half hearted way. While on the Judiciary Committee of the House Mr. Jenks showed himself to be a thorough lawyer and his argument before the electoral commission was not inferior to the efforts of the great lawyer of National reputation, Carpenter, Black and Merrick, who vainly tried to meet conspiracy with logic in that deplorable crisis.

Mr. Whitney, the new Secretary of the Navy is steadily growing in popularity with good men of all parties. Both the Navy and the country hail him as a deliverer from the regime of rings and corruption that has preyed upon the country since the war and left our coasts in a defenseless condition. The exposure of the Dolphin fraud will be to the Naval establishment of as great importance as were the Star Route exposure to the Post Office department.

The action of the Post Master General regarding the Pacific Mail steamship subsidy is very significant. It will be remembered that the Republican majority in the Senate forced the passage of a bill giving $400,000 to the Pacific steamship company for carrying the mails. Mr. Vilas finds that there is no need of paying more for carrying ocean mails than is now paid. Since the act of Congress is not mandatory, but merely gives permission to spend the money, the Post Master will, with the approval of the President, take no action in the matter, but remit the subject to Congress for more explicit legislation. It is not probable that the Republican agents of the lobby in the Senate will be able to again pass the bill and the sum of $400,000 will be saved to the tax payer.

K.

COLUMBUS O., June 16.—The State Board of Agriculture has compiled a comparative statement of the wheat yield, based on official telegrams and private sources, of the present probabilities with the known five years' average, estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture. The total average for the past five years in the United States was 412,355,699 bushels, while the estimates for 1885 are 230,779,000, showing a shortage of 181,576,699 bushels. The board gives a list of twenty States, and assumes that those not mentioned will have a full average crop. They would still have a probable shortage of 180,000,000 bushels, or over 240,000,000 bushels as compared with last year's full crop. Michigan and New York seem to be the only two States showing full wheat crops. The shortage is in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and California, the six great winter wheat States. These States only provide a yield 90,000,000 bushels, which is a shortage of 118,000,000 bushels over the five years' average. The report concludes: "There can be no longer any possible doubt that this year's wheat crop of the United States is to be the most disastrous failure for nearly a score of years, and there is nothing to be gained by denying or striving to mitigate the fact, or trying to let the public down gently to the knowledge of it."

Bituminous Coal District.

We learn from the New York *Coal Trade Journal*, that: "According to the newly constituted boundaries, the bituminous coal region of Pennsylvania is divided as follows: First District, Green and Washington counties, Allegheny southeast of the Allegheny river and Beaver south of the Ohio; Second District, Indiana, Armstrong north of the Red Bank and the remnant of Allegheny; Third District, Beaver county north of the Ohio, Butler, Lawrence, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Forest, Clarion and Jefferson counties and Clearfield along the northwest of the Allegheny Valley Railroad; Fourth District, Potter, Bradford, Tioga, Sullivan, Lycoming and Clinton counties entire and Clearfield east of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and Centre along the same line; Fifth District, Fayette and Somerset; Sixth District, parts of Clearfield and Centre not in the third and fourth districts, Bedford, and Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria."

The Reputation of a Standard Article is seldom injured by surreptitious rivalry. Imitators of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have not only lost money by attempting underhand competition with it, but have actually contributed to enhance the estimation in which the genuine medicine is held. The public at large has for many years been acquainted with the ear marks that distinguish the real from the spurious, and cannot be persuaded that other articles sold in a somewhat similar guise are equally good. Fever and ague, constipation, dyspepsia and liver complaint are not curable, by cheap local bitters, eye openers and tonics, but the fact is too well proven and too generally known to admit of conscientious dispute, that for these and other maladies the great household medicine is a safe and thorough remedy.—Not only in the United States, but in Mexico, South America and the West Indies, its merits are widely recognized and its reputation too firmly established to be shaken.

my22,'85-1yr.

RICHARD T. MERRICK, a Maryland man by birth, and reputed to be the ablest lawyer at the Washington city bar, died on Tuesday last. He was about 58 years of age, was a thorough Democrat, and was offered a high position by Mr. Cleveland, which he was compelled to decline owing to the failing condition of his health.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Michael Kline and his brother Nicholas quarreled with their companion, C. D. Phoenix at Mount Carmel, Pa., on Saturday morning when Michael stabbed Phoenix just above the heart, inflicting a wound which will prove fatal. The brothers have been arrested.

—It appears that the death sentence in Kansas does not by any means doom a murderer to death. The warrant must be signed by the Governor, and as yet no Kansas Governor has ever signed a death warrant. As a consequence, there are now 30 death-sentenced prisoners in the penitentiary.

—The gang of swindlers who have been operating in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with the Bohemian oats racket, have come to grief. Henry A. Bacon, the leading spirit of the scheme, was arrested at Erie on Friday and taken to Ohio upon requisition to answer a charge of swindling at Akron.

—At Venice, Illinois, on Sunday last, Daniel Pryce, a fish dealer, was stabbed in the left side by an unknown Frenchman. After the affray the assassin ran to his boat and jumping overboard, hung by one hand while his wife pulled out into the Mississippi and went below, defying the town marshall and braving a volley of bullets.

—Thomas O'Day, aged 48 years, was shot and killed by his son John, aged 21, at Sharon, Pa., on Friday evening last about six o'clock. John had been drinking heavily, and, returning home with a shotgun, killed the family cat. His father reprimanded him, when he picked up the gun and shot him in the abdomen. Death was almost instantaneous. John was arrested and lodged in jail. When he realized what he had done he tried to commit suicide, but was frustrated in the attempt by his brother.

—In America a depth of 1,000 feet is thought nothing of in boring for oil; a man is not particularly discouraged if he penetrates as far without discovering petroleum. In Baku, however, an engineer begins to look for it at a 100 feet, and no well has yet got lower than 825. In 1883 two flowing wells in less than a month upheaved nearly 30,000,000 gallons of oil apiece from a depth of 700 feet. In America there are a number of wells in the Bradford region 2,000 to 3,000 feet deep, and one in West Virginia which will soon be 5,000.

—King Alfonso, having determined to visit the cholera infected district, although the ministry threatened to resign, immense crowds gathered on the streets at Madrid on Saturday and made a demonstration in favor of the king and queen and against the ministry. The crowd becoming riotous the civil guard was called out and fired upon the mob, who thereupon stoned the soldiers. Disorder continued throughout the night. The police admit three civilians were killed, but seven were really killed and sixteen soldiers were injured.

—At 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, at Thomas' Store, Campbell county, near Lynchburg, Va., when leaving a church fair which had been in progress all night, William Atkinson and Peter Gilliam quarreled as to which should accompany home a girl to whom both were paying attention. Finally Gilliam called his rival a dog, and Atkinson, without reply, pulled a large butcher knife from his coat and killed Gilliam, by cutting his throat until his head was nearly severed from his body. The murderer was arrested. All the parties are colored.

—According to an old law in England, which remained in force for 60 years, the poor man might not change his master at his will or wander from place to place. If out of employment, preferring to be idle, he might be demanded for work by any master of the "craft" to which he belonged, and compelled to work whether he would or not If caught begging once, being neither aged nor infirm, he was whipped at the cart's tail. If caught a second time his ear was slit or bored through with a hot iron. If caught a third time, being thereby proved to be of no use upon this earth, but to live upon it only to his own hurt and to that of others, he suffered death as a felon.

—A special from Camas, Ind., says: Four Indians were killed on Friday at Ross Fork Agency, Idaho. The trouble was occasioned by a couple of Bannocks who had been depredating on the agency stock. Learning that they were about to be arrested for their theft they drew the Indian police from the agency this morning, opening fire on them. They killed two and wounded a third, the other escaping. Later in the day about 200 police surrounded the thieves near the agency, and riddled them with bullets. Returning to the agency the police appeared crazed with excitement. For a time a general outbreak seemed imminent, as all the Indians killed had relatives and friends at the agency. The agent finally succeeded in reducing them to quiet.

—About 10 o'clock Saturday a one-armed tramp named Michael Hanlan and a woman that he claimed as his wife had a difficulty on the canal bank near Port Royal. The woman says that her husband wanted her to buy liquor. She refused, and he knocked her down with his fist and kicked her. Hanlan has been lodged in jail to await the result of his wife's injuries.

—Charles A. Buddensick, the builder, whose row of buildings on West Sixty-second street, New York city fell in a heap on April 13 and caused the death of Louis Walters, a framer at work on the buildings, and who was recently convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, was on Tuesday sentenced by Recorder Smyth to ten years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500.

—A disease supposed to be glanders has broken out among horses and other animals at Knoxville, a suburb of Pittsburg has already become epidemic. Twelve horses have died since Saturday, and the disease has been taken by cats and dogs. The owners of animals are becoming thoroughly alarmed.

—A through express train coming East on the Pan Handle railroad came into collision with an empty accommodation train at Burgett's Town, Pa., twenty seven miles from Pittsburg, about 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Both engines were thrown from the tracks and wrecked. The engineer, James Conboy, and the fireman, Charles Downing, of the accommodation train were cut and bruised, but not seriously hurt.

—George W. Dent, a brother in-law of General Grant, on Tuesday received a letter from President Cleveland notifying him of his suspension from the office of Appraiser at the Custom House in San Francisco. Thomas Beck, who was recently appointed, will succeed him.

What Ails You?

Unless the food is properly prepared in the stomach it becomes corrupt and poisons the system it is intended to nourish. Dyspepsia and its accompaniments are bad breath, headache, constipation, piles, biliousness and depression of spirits. Sufferers with dyspepsia experience a rapid and permanent cure by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator. It is purely vegetable and pleasant to the taste. A half tablespoonful of the Regulator, taken after eating, ensures good digestion.

A Remarkable Escape.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with asthma and bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs in a few months.

Free trial bottles of this certain cure of all throat and lung diseases at E. James' Corner Drug Store. Large Bottles $1.00.

Narrow Escape.

* * * ROCHESTER, June 1, 1882. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and —Kidneys

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!
"Which made me delirious!
"From agony!!!
"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!
"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose.
Morphine and other opiates!
"Had no effect!
"After two months I was given up to die!!!!
"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used.

J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister Mother,
"Or daughter!!!!
"Can be made the picture of health!
"with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS —THE BEST TONIC.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

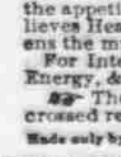
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.



D. Langell's Asthma and Catarrh Remedy

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians and receiving no benefit, I was compelled, during the last five years of my illness to sit on my chair and night gasping for breath; my sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE for ASTHMA and CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Any person not fully satisfied after using one-third of a box, can return the remainder to the proprietor and the money will be refunded, or send me your address for a trial package FREE OF CHARGE. Mrs. W. T. Brown, Monroe, Texas, writes: "I suffered with Asthma 30 years. Your Great Remedy completely cured me. I wish all afflicted with Asthma and Catarrh to send for it. Publish this for the benefit of the afflicted." Should your druggist not keep the remedy, I can send it by mail on receipt of price $1.00. For sale by all druggists. Address

D. LANGELL, Applecreek, Ohio.

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GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 970 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St. New York.

BRIDGE LETTING.

The Commissioners of Cambria county will receive proposals for building a bridge over Susquehanna river near Garman's mills in Susquehanna township, until 1 o'clock, p. m., on

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1885,

According to draft and specifications now in possession of the Commissioners. All proposals must be in accordance with said draft and specification, which can be examined at any time.

The bids are to be for the middle span only, as the abutments and approaches are to be built by the Supervisors of Susquehanna township.

All proposals to be sealed and left at the Commissioners' office on or before the above date.—The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW, } Commissioners
DAVID HAMILTON,

Attest:
W. H. McMULLEN, Clerk.
June 12, 1885.

PROPOSALS.

The Commissioners of Cambria county will receive proposals until *Tuesday, July 7, 1885, at one o'clock, p. m.*, for furnishing steam heaters for the jail. All proposals must be sealed and left at the Com'rs' office on or before the above date.—Each proposal must be accompanied by plans and specifications of the proposed work. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW, } Commissioners
DAVID HAMILTON,

Attest:
W. H. McMULLEN, Clerk.

KELLER'S CATARRH-REMEDY

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER OF THE WORLD.

Catarrh has become so prevalent that scarcely a family is exempt, and it is truly the bane of the American race. So many preparations are in the market that do not cure, that a Positive, Sure, and NEVER-FAILING CURE will be welcomed by all. KELLER'S Catarrh Remedy and Blood Purifier has NEVER failed in a single case where directions are followed. It strikes at the root of the disease, and eliminates the poison from the blood. Its success has been wonderful and sales immense. All that is asked for it is a trial. The most obstinate and long-standing cases yield readily to this remedy. It is perfectly harmless. Price $1 a bottle, 6 bottles for $5. Upon receipt of $5 by Sam'l F. Keller & Co., Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent by express, prepaid. Take no other, for it is the only preparation that reaches the seat of the disease and Cures. Send for circular (or ask your druggist for one) concerning Cause, Nature, Symptoms and Cure of Catarrh. It contains testimonials of authentic and genuine cures. It is also the Best Blood Purifier in the market. For sale by Druggists Generally. Wholesale by SAM'L F. KELLER & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; also by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., and SMITH, KLINE & CO., Philad'a, Pa.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 962 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., NEW YORK.

R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.

Money Received on Deposit
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

1794. 1883.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

B. J. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER,
And Manufacturer and Dealer in
HOME AND CITY MADE
FURNITURE!
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
Mattresses, &c.,
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE
Between 16th and 17th Sts.,
ALTOONA, PA.

☞ Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c. at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest.

Altoona, April 16, 1880.-tf.

ENCOURAGE
HOME INDUSTRY.

The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
— CONSISTING OF —
Parlor and Chamber Suits,
WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS,
Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables,
CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS,
BED SPRING MATTRESSES,

and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods in that line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest catalogue prices.

Upholstering, Repairing and Painting of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c. promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Ware room on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.

E. B. CRESSWELL.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-1y.

NOT DEAD YET
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

The GREAT JUMBO ENGINE
—AND—
BOILER COMBINED.
Price, $175 upwards

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Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1881.-1y.

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EBENSBURG, PA.
Nov. 16, 1883.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.
FRIDAY, - - JUNE 26, 1885.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—Dusty!

—No locusts yet.

—Johnstown will have a circus on the 8th of July.

—A few "Boss" Grain cradles for sale at Dufton's.

—The small boy is now happy, Fourth of July and a circus.

—The coal trade is reported to be exceedingly dull at present.

—Gallitzin will have a two-days' picnic on the 3rd and 4th of July.

—Strawberries now ripening are offered for sale on our streets.

—The skating rink in this place was closed indefinitely on Wednesday last.

—It is said that a gang of counterfeiters are now operating in Indiana county.

—Squirrels can be shot on July 1st—if you can find them. They are said to be scarce.

—The circus car arrived in town to day (Thursday) and are now busily engaged in putting up the bills.

—Ebensburg has a citizen 40 years of age who has never seen an elephant. He is waiting for the circus.

—Bear in mind that you can buy the best flavoring extracts in town at James' drug store also, a superior line of spices.

—Mr. George W. Osborne and his son-in-law, Mr. J. Z. Confer, of Johnstown, paid our town a visit on Wednesday.

—On Monday evening parties who had been sporting linen dusters the day before were going around with their overcoats on.

—The laborers at work on the Cresson and Coalport road were paid on Saturday last.

—A tablespoonful of powered gumarabic to every pint of starch will give a beautiful gloss to cuffs and collars.

—There will be a picnic at Loretto Spring's grove on the 4th of July. A first class orchestra has been secured.

—A new paper to be called the *McKean Leader*, will be started at Kane, McKean county sometime next month.

—The Legislature at its last session passed a law forbiding the manufacture and sale of the toy pistol.

—The Pennsylvania State Dental society will hold its annual meeting at Cresson, beginning Tuesday, July 18.

—The Republicans of Huntingdon county will hold their primaries on the 27th and the county convention on the 30th inst.

—Burgess Storey, of Johnstown, was in town on Monday as a delegate to the Republican convention.

—Strong efforts are being make to secure the pardon of Curtin McClain, charged with the murder of William Smearmend at Newton Hamilton in August last.

—Mr. Fred. W. Kress, a prominent citizen of Johnstown, died suddenly on Wednesday morning after but a few hours illness. He was about 45 years of age.

—A small insect resembling the weevil are playing havoc with the clover fields in Sinking Valley. Whole fields are being devastated by them.

—The trial of President Riddle and Cashier Reiber, of the Pittsburg Penn bank for conspiracy resulted in a verdict of acquittal on Tuesday last.

—Frank P. Lytle, a resident of Saltsburg, Indiana county, accidentally shot himself in the leg one day last week while attempting to draw a load from his revolver.

—The Mountain House at Cresson, was opened on Thursday under the management of William E. Dunham, the present superintendent of the Logan House, of Altoona.

—On Tuesday last twenty-four tramps were arrested in Altoona by the police of that city and packed into the city lock-up, and it wasn't a good day for tramps either.

—The following persons can each get a letter by calling at the Ebensburg postoffice: Miss Ellen Donahoe, Christian Good, Michael McCarty, Rev. T. H. Robinson.

—A strange disease called "breining" has broken out among the hogs in the neighborhood of Lebanon and is spreading. After death the beasts become black on the back and belly.

—A gentleman named Clark, from Pittsburg, has placed a steam yatch on the South Fork reservoir. The resort is still improving and will be one of the finest in the state before long.

—The remains of Mr. Jeremiah McGonigle, who was buried at the Summit on the 29th of Marth, 1871, were removed to the Catholic cemetery at Lilly's one day last week.

—If you want to buy a first-class, two-horse wagon, home-made of the best materials and at a fair price, call on Messrs. B. G. Williams or Timothy Jones, blacksmiths, of this place.

—A cow belonging to Gil Doty, of Blacklick township, Indiana county, gave birth to a calf, some days ago, which had two heads, eight legs and two tails. The aggregation died.

—A number of men from the neighborhood of Strongstown passed through here on Tuesday last on their way to Blair and Huntingdon counties to find work in the harvest fields.

—John V. Stevenson, a druggist of Greensburg, who is an expert bicyclist is making a trip from his home to Mauch Chunk, Pa., a distance of 300 miles. He passes through Cresson.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says: We are pleased to note that Wm. H. Gardner, Esq., has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to make his appearance on the street last week.

—At a picnic at Lloydsville on Saturday last, Mr. H. E. Ferguson, of Altoona, while swinging became dizzy and fell off while up at a considerable height and was badly cut about the head and face, although not dangerously hurt.

—Mr. Alexius Will, of Clearfield township, on Tuesday last while with a fishing party at Mr. Martin Carle's dam in that township and while in the water was seized with cramp, and had it not been that assistance was close at hand would have drowned.

—At a Court of Quarter Sessions held at Greensburg, on Saturday last the court granted tavern licenses to six hotels in Greensburg, refused three and held one over, that of Mrs. Christina Foster, formerly of the Cambria House, in this place.

—Emanzia Patterson and Philip Fulker were brought to jail on Saturday last for entering the house of Peter Schroth, at Summerhill, on the day previous and stealing [illegible] 25 in silver. They have admitted their guilt and part of the money was found on their persons.

—On Sunday afternoon last a destructive hail storm passed over Sinking Valley, Blair county, doing a large amount of damage. Corn, oats, wheat and grass were leveled to the ground, and gardens were completely ruined. The fruit is said to be totally destroyed.

—On Monday night the postoffice at Greensburg was burglarized and about forty dollars worth of two-cent stamps taken. They gained an entrance by boring out a panel in the door. They overlooked two registered letters that contained considerable sums of money.

—The wages for harvest hands this season has not as yet been fixed, but the fact that a large amount of the money earned in that way will be spent at John Owens' store on High street for dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions, should induce employers to pay their hands liberally.

—The thirty-fifth annual commencement of St. Francis' college, Loretto, will take place on the 30th inst., beginning at 8 o'clock A. M. Friends and patrons of the Institution are respectfully invited to be present at the time appointed, so that all attention may be given to their comfort and seating in the hall of exercises.

—Joseph Clarke, of Gallitzen, a brakeman employed on the Pennsylvania railroad, fell off a train in Altoona on Saturday last and the wheels of a car passed over the toes of his right foot, crushing them so that they had to be amputated. He is a brother of Mr. James Clarke, of Cresson, who lost his leg on the railroad some years ago.

—A disturbance occurred on Monday night between Albert Richter, the driver of a stage between McConnellsburg and Everett, and William H. Mosser, of Bedford, who was a passenger. During the affray Mosser received three pistol-shot wounds, from which he may not recover. Richter has been arrested, and claims to have acted in self-defense.

—Rev. B M. Kerr, who about fourteen years ago was pastor of the Presbyterian church at this place, accompanied by his wife, spent a few day's in town during the latter part of last week and forepart of this week, on a visit to his son, Ellis G. Kerr, Esq., as also his numerous friends and acquaintances. He is at present in charge of a congregation in Doylestown, Ohio.

—There are 130 special agents of the pension bureau whose term of office will expire on June 30 next, but the new appropriation bills allow their reappointment for another year at a reduction of salary from $1600 to $1400 These appointments come under the Civil Service rules, and it is not probable that the entire number will be reappointed.

—The Philadelphia *Times* of Sunday says: "George Nelson Smith, once Representative from Cambria county, celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday in this city yesterday. He has been editor, soldier, legislator and always a prince of fellows. He was with Sam Honston at the battle of San Jacinto that won the independence of Texas. He still indulges in newspaper writing and his contributions to these columns show that his faculties are unabated."

—The State Board of Examiners met on Tuesday morning to examine the senior class of the Indiana State Normal School. Dep't Sup't Stewart, Principal Philips, of West Chester Normal School, Sup't Strayer, of Cambria county, and Sup't Hugus constitute the committee. There are fifty-one members in the class, which is the largest ever sent out from the school.

—Late Saturday afternoon Morganza Elkhouitch and Francisco Wilhtocki, two Hungarians, employed as laborers on the Clearfield section of the Vanderbilt Road, got into a difficulty at Bigler, Clearfield county, about a liquor flask, which belonged to the latter. The dispute ran high, and terminated by Elkhouitch hitting Wilhtocki on the head with a spade, splitting his skull and killing him instantly. The murderer has been arrested.

—On Monday last the Republicans of Blair county held their county convention and nominated Charles Geesey, Esq., the present incumbent for Prothonotary; Joseph Robinson, of Frankstown township, for Director of the Poor, and Daniel Laughman, of Altoona, for Jury Commissioner. H. M. Baldridge, Esq., of Hollidaysburg and Robert A. McCoy, Esq., of Tyrone, were elected delegates to the State convention with instructions to vote for Theodore H. Wigton, for State Treasurer.

—In cases of prostration from heat or sunstroke remove the person to a cool, shady place. Loosen his clothing. Let the bystanders rub the arms and legs with pieces of ice wrapped in towels until the excessive heat of surface is allayed. Give twenty drops of aromatic spirits of hartshorn, in a little water every twenty minutes or half hour. No effort to rise or walk should be allowed till the person is quite restored. Hartshorn is said to be better than brandy in cases of sunstroke.

—For the benefit of those who would enjoy the great national holiday in visiting friends or making short excursions to attractive points, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates, on the 3d and 4th of July, good to return until the 6th, between all stations on its lines, comprising the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore, Baltimore and Potomac, Alexandria and Fredrickburg, Northern Central, West Jersey, and Camden Atlantic railroads.

—Johnnnie James, a little ten-year-old son of Mr. Thomas James, of this place, on Monday evening while on his road from bringing home his cows stopped at the new turn table at the station where some boys were playing and running the table around. He got on the table, and in attempting to jump off fell and was caught between the table and the brick wall and severely bruised and cut about the leg and hip. He luckily escaped without having any bones broken, and we are glad to report the little fellow not dangerously hurt and rapidly recovering.

—On last Friday evening a young man named Barney Kelly, whose home is at Washington Court House, Fayette county, Ohio, who had been along with several other parties stealing a ride over the Pennsylvania railroad on a freight train, fell off while going through the tunnel at Gallitzin. After the train had passed through his companion missed him, and on going back into the tunnel found young Kelly with his right leg crushed and his skull fractured. He was taken out and his injuries dressed by Dr. Miller, of Gallitzin. At latest accounts he was still living, and there is some prospects of his recovery.

—The Prohibitionists of this county held their county convention in Temple-of-Honor Hall, Johnstown, last week. Eleven delegates answered to their names. The following nominations were then make: Sheriff, John F. Haynes, of Johnstown; Poor House Director, Philip Custor, of Jackson township; Jury Commissioner, John F. Folsom, of Ebensburg. Eight delegates were elected to the Prohibition State convention which will meet at Harrisburg, on the 25th of August. Three of the delegates reside in this place, viz, Hon. A. A. Barker, John J. Evans and Alonzo Manson. After an address by Mr. Barker the convention adjourned *sine die*.

—The Commissioner of Pensions, Gen. Black, last week reconstructed the board of pension examining surgeons for this county, by appointing Drs. A. N. Wakefield, George W. Wagner and D. W. Evans, all of Johnstown, as its members. Messrs. Wakefield and Wagner are among the leading Democrats of Johnstown and stand high in their profession. Dr Evans was raised in this vicinity, successfully practiced in this place for many years, and removed to Johnstown where he has met with a liberal patronage. He was a member of the old board and is a Republican. The members of the board receive each $2 for every examination made in one day up to and including five, and $1 for each above five.

—The Altoona *Times* says: Mr. J. M. Johnston, the marble manufactnrer, of this city, has just placed a manument in the Catholic cemetery, at Newry, over the remains of Mary A. Bradley, who probably attained a greater age than any person who ever lived in the State She was a sister of the late Father Bradley, of Newry, this county, and was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, July, 1776. She died in Derry township, Westmoreland county, in December, 1883, her age being 117 years and 5 months. In order to ascertain her exact age her relatives wrote to Ireland and received a transcript of the parish registry where her baptism is recorded.

—The National Soldier's Reunion and Encampment will be held in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, from June 28th to July 6th, 1885 The event will embrace an encampment of representative organizations of the citizen soldiery of the Union, and detachments of troops from the various arms of the United States service. The command will be in charge of a military committee composed of the most eminent soldiers of the land, and numbers of prominent leaders of the late war will be present as guests. The program embraces all the features of actual camp service, the most important of which is a series of competitive drills, in which the military organizations of the several States will contend for valuable prizes. There will also be parades, reviews, and other interesting military manoeuvres. The Fourth of July will be a particularly interesting day, and the ceremonies are expected to be witnessed by the President and Cabinet, and other distinguished people. The beauty of the camp ground and its accessibility adds no little to the general interest in the affair.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend, the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets from June 26th to July 6th, good to return until July 7th, from all stations on its system to Philadelphia, at greatly reduced rates.

DIDN'T SHOOT.

The Johnstown *Tribune*, in its issue of Monday last, says: An accident of a rather sensational nature happened at a house on Adam street last night. Efforts have been made to keep the matter from the public, but the particulars are gradually leaking out.

As far as can be learned, the circumstances of the affair are as follows: Mr. George Wolford, son of Mr. Edward Wolford, has for some time been keeping company with a Miss Luther, whose home is on Adam street, between Main and Bedford. The young man is not of age yet, and, it is said, on that account and for other reasons the father was opposed to his going with the girl. He expressed his determination to the young man to force him to desist keeping Miss Luther's company, but that did not deter him in the least.

Last evening George called to see his lady friend, as usual on Sunday evening. He had been at the house but a short time when his father put in appearance and, in an enraged manner, ordered him to leave. The son did not obey, whereupon, it is alleged, Wolford drew a revolver, and, placing it to his son's head, told him he would shoot him dead on the spot if he did not go upon his knees and promise to quit the girl's company. The young man, no doubt, regarding discretion as the better part of valor, assumed a prayerful attitude and passed his word that all communication between him and his fair friend should cease. Father and son then left the Luther premises together. This is the story as it runs current among those who have heard of the affair.

Miss Luther, when asked for a statement in regard to the trouble, declined to say anything. "I will not make any statement," she said, "unless I am forced to. In that event I will tell some things that will not be very pleasant for Mr. Wolford to hear, nor very creditable to him. I can tell word for word everything that happened and describe everything that was done. So can father and mother and the people in the other end of the house, for they saw it all."

Miss Luther is a not unprepossessing young woman, and is spoken of by those who know her as a respectable and worthy girl.

The young man in the case boards on Market street, and is about nineteen years of age. He has just finished learning the trade of machinist, and is said to be a competent workman and a clever young fellow.

The matter is now undergoing investigation by the police authorities.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican convention, held at this place on Monday last, was rather a tame affair, about one-half of the county being unrepresented. One hundred and ten delegates would be necessary to constitute a full convention, and when time was called but fifty-two could be got up to the scratch.—The Cambria Iron Company having no candidate for Sheriff, there was neither "life nor *metal*" in the concern.

After the convention had been called to order Captain Thomas Davis, of this place, offered a resolution endorsing M. S. Quay for State Treasurer, after which Chal. L. Dick, Esq., of Johnstown, was elected Senatorial Delegate, and Cyrus Elder, Esq., of Johnstown, and A. V. Barker, Esq., of this place, were elected Representative Delegates.

A strong effort had been made by the managers to induce ex-Sheriff Griffith, of this place, to accept the nomination for Sheriff, but he had persistently declined, and in the face of his declination his name was placed before the convention, and although his son, Dr. Griffith, stated that he was authorized to withdraw his name, no attention was paid to the withdrawal, and he was unanimously nominated, and a committee, consisting of H. W. Storey, Thomas Davis and John J. Good, was appointed to make "the greatest effort of their lives" in persuading Mr. Griffith to accept the nomination. Their efforts, however, proved futile, and the committee reported that the convention would have to get somebody else. The name of S. M. Miller, of Johnstown, was placed in nomination, when P. M. Brown, of Wilmore, in a speech intended to lay in the shade Conkling's effort at Chicago in behalf of Grant, nominated Jacob C. Stineman, of South Fork. When Mr. Brown subsided it was evident that his burst of eloquence had laid out Mr. Miller. A ballot was then taken, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Stineman by a vote of 42 to 12.

William Davis, of Jackson township, was nominated for Jury Commissioner, George Myers, of Gallitzin township, for Poor House Director, and Joseph Miller, of Wilmore, for Coroner, after which the convention adjourned.

THE SUPERB CIRCUS COMING.

On Thursday, July 7, Messrs. O'Brien, Astley & Co., will move on Ebensburg and take full possession of the town. Their big circus and menagerie will spread over a large area, while the streets will be alive with the yeomanry of Cambria county, who will be in to see one of the largest and best shows that has ever been here.

Having divested themselves of the two-and three ring nuisance, and got back to first principles, which has made the circus so popular in America for half a century—that is got back to the single ring—and in that one ring gives a far better performance that was ever seen in two or more, the managers of this popular show have met with a success this season that is truly wonderful bountiful!

It is the theme of universal remark among showmen, that Messrs. O'Brien & Co., have this year laid themselves out to give the public the best show in America! The press gives them credit for fairly accomplishing that they set out to do in this respect. Almost without exception our exchanges speak most gloomingly of its merits. Then the price of admission is what contributes largely to its popularity. It may be well to celebrate the 7th instead of the 4th, as our "Independence Day." Let's make it a gala holiday!

—A new turn table has been built by the Pennsylvania Railroad company on the west side of the engine house at this place, and the old one will be removed. The new one is large enough to turn the locomotive and tank together, while on the old one they had to be uncoupled and turned separately.

THREE WEEKS DOWN SOUTH.

Montgomery is the capitol of the State of Alabama, as well as the county seat of Montgomery county. It is delightfully situated on the East bank of the Alabama river, and contains some 15,000 inhabitants. The State capitol, which occupies a mound presents a very fine appearance, although I am informed it cost less than our Court house at Ebensburg.

Our journey continued through a flat, cotton growing country, the woods full of what they call pitch pine, whole forests of which were tapped for turpentine much as we tap our maple sugar trees. The same flowage of water existed on all the woodlands.

Before noon we arrived at Pensacola Junction, where we were compelled to leave for Pensacola.

And here I have a word of advice to rural travelers like myself: Study well the country through which you are to travel before you start. About home in going from point to point there is but little trouble. But in a general tour for observotion, the case is different—at least in Western and Southern cities.

Every city has a number of agents and their conduct is such as to deceive the very elect.—of which I was one, for I was very badly elected.

They will produce a very fine got up, pictorial station table with a map of the country through which they have predestined for your travel. This map, while it gives the different states and counties and even towns, does not inform you that there is any railroad in the United States, except that on which they are determined to send you.

This single route is in a large black line, like the mouning column in a newspaper, with white holes in it for the cities and towns through which you are to pass, like the holes in the iron supports that surmount a gas works. Occasionally they have a hair line of other routes, but they are made to appear very insignificant, narrow gage roads.

Well, we were shuffled off the cars and directed to take what they called a "mixed" train to the city of Pensacola. And it was badly mixed. It was really a freight train with one passsenger car attached. They stopped at every little station to load and unload freight, and we were nearly five hours going 44 miles. With a good country road I could have made better time with O'Hara's or Davis' livery teams. To add to our misery the country was very uninteresting. Boundless tracts of pine, the roots submerged in water met our gaze on every side. And they were all about the same size, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, carrying their thickness, without limbs to the very top, where a cluster of small limbs and leaves appeared. Indeed, it was hard to believe they were not cultivated, as there was no under brush—grass grew between them—and they had all the regularity of a field of grain.

Lumbering is carried on pretty extensively. We passed quite a number of saw mills.

We reached Pensacola about 4 P. M., and were driven to the new Continental hotel kept by a Mr. Hickey, a very clever Irishman, with whom I soon got acquainted.

The New Continental is the first experiment at Pensacola of a Southern fashionable winter resort. It is complete in all its arrangements and surroundings. We were furnished with an excellent pair of communicating rooms on the first floor and were treated with the most kindly attention. Though the season was nearly over, there was still some score of visitors. We had a very enjoyable time.

The hotel is surrounded with beautiful shrubbery and shade trees. Directly from the entrance is a *live oak* fifteen feet in circumferance. This tree, though called "Oak" is no relation of any of our oaks. It has a quite small leaf, not indented as our oak leaves, the wood more resembles our oak, very firm and very tough.

But I shall defer further remark about this remarkable town till my next paper; and retire to a most luxurious rest, found by a delightful breeze, bearing the scent of most delicious flowers. TRAVELER.

Grand Excursion to the Sea Shore via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On the 2d of July next the Pennsylvania R. R. Company will run the first excursion of the season from this section of the sea shore. These excursions were exceedingly popular last summer, and nothing will be left undone to make them equally if not more this year. The rate has been fixed at a figure within the reach of every one, and the time selected for the trip makes it a peculiarly opportune occasion for visiting the popular resorts of Cape May or Atlantic City. Tickets good for ten days will be sold at the rates following: From Pittsburg, Irwin, Greensburg, Connellsville, Uniontown, Latrobe, Blairsville, and Indiana, $10; Johnstown, $9 25; Cresson, $8.50; Altoona, $8; Tyrone, $7.65; Huntingdon, $7.10; Cumberland and Bedford, $8.50; Mount Union, $6 75, McVeytown, $6.50; Lewistown Junction, $6; Mifflin, $5.65; and Newport, $5.

For full information as to time of departure of train, &c., apply to ticket agents at points named above.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate were filed in the Recorder's office, this place, for the week ending Wednesday, June 24, 1885:

Summit Coal Co., limited, to Tipton Run Coal Company, for 96 tracts of land in the counties of Blair, Cambria, Centre and Clearfield and also the mineral rights to 33 tracts in the same counties.

Samuel Braillier to John Long, for 162 acres and 106 perches in Jackson township; consideration, $5,50 0

Mary A. Wentroth to J. F. Long, for lot in Croyle township; consideration, $65.

Mary A. Wentroth to Mary Litzinger, for lot in Croyle township; consideration, $100.

Henry Rager to Mark Kerr, for 5 acres and 26 perches in Jackson township; consideration, $240.

M. D. Kittell to Albert Noel, for 120 acres in Gallitzin township; consideration, $700.

Maria Wayland to M. R. Clark, for lot in Stonycreek township; consideration, $200.

ARGUMENT LIST.

The following is the list of cases set down for trial in the Orphans' Court for 6th of July, 1885:

In the matter of the petition for citation in the estate of Henry Walters, deceased.

In the matter of the partition of the estate of Lena Mertz, late of Johnstown, deceased.

In the matter of the exceptions filed to the widow's appraisement in the estate of Michael Tooney, deceased.

In the matter of the rule on William M. Dodson, to show cause why he should not be discharged as guardian of the minor children of Joseph Fieldhouse, deceased.

In the matter of the rule granted for a citation on the executors of Christian Myers, deceased.

In the matter of the application for discharge of former guardian of M. I. Good from attachment.

—A dispatch from Washington announces the fact that Mr. James F. Campbell, who at one time resided in Johnstown where he published the *Voice and Echo* and, who was a messenger in the Treasury Department, was on Tuesday last appointed to the superintendency of the branch printing office under Treasurer Jordan.

HYMENEAL.

ALLY—ADAMS.—Married, at the Catholic church in Johnstown, on Wednesddy, June 24th, 1885, Mr. W. H. Alley to Miss Venie Adams, both of Conemaugh.

BOYLAND—SMITH.—Married, at St. Rose's Catholic church at Lilly, on —— ——, by the Rev. Father Brown, Mr. Maurice M. Boyland to Miss Ella Smith, both of Washington township.

NAGLE—BURGOON.—Married, at the Catholic church, at St. Augustine, on Tuesday, June 23, 1885, by Rev. Father Ryan, Mr. Simon Nagle to Miss Ida Burgoon, both of Clearfield township.

TOPPER—ECKENRODE.—Married, at the Catholic church at Loretto, on Tuesday, the 23rd of June, 1884, by Rev. Father Bush, Mr. John Topper to Miss Angeline Eckenrode, both of Allegheny township.

BLAIR—BROWN.—Married, at St. John's Catholic church in Altoona, on Tuesday, June 23, 1885, by Rev. Father O'Reilly, Mr. W. W. Blair to Miss Sallie Brown, both of Altoona.

The groom is well-known here where he was born and raised, being the eldest son of Ex-Sheriff John A. Blair. He is an industrious and exemplary young man, and we congratalate the young couple on their advent into the matrimonial state, and wish them a long and prosperous married life.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAMS.—Died, at the residence of his father, Mr. Thomas J. Williams, in Ebensburg, on Sunday, June 21, 1885, HARRY WILLIAMS, aged 17 years, 1 month and 18 days.

The deceased had been ailing for a long time and for the last two months preceding his death had been confined to the house. Although suffering greatly he bore his sufferings meekly and with resignation, and having received all the consolations of his religion he patiently awaited his end. May he rest in peace.

Dearest brother, thou has left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who hast bereft us:
He can all our sorrows heal.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber,
Peaceful in the grave so low;
Thou no more wilt join our number,
Thou no more our songs will know.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed
M. D. B.

BRADLEY.—Died, at his residence at Lilly's, on Friday, June 19th, 1885, Mr. M C. Bradley, aged about 56 years.

The deceased was a native of Ireland, but came to this country many years ago. In all his dealings he was regarded as an honest and conscientious man. He leaves a daughter, whose age is about 12 years. The deceased was an earnest and consistent member of the Catholic Church. His remains were taken to Pittsburgh on Sunday for interment in St. Mary's cemetery. May his soul rest in peace. J. C. B.

CONLOGUE.—Died, in Washington township, on Tuesday, June 23, 1885, THOMAS, son of Mrs Susan Conlogue, aged about 12 years. Interment at Lilly's on Thursday.

THE MARKETS.

EBENSBURG, June 11, 1885.

Flour, choice family	$5 00 to 6 40
Wheat, white	1 00
Rye	75
Corn	70
Oats	50
Clover seed	7 00
Timothy seed	2 50
Flax seed	1 50
Beans	2 00
Potatoes	50
Butter, lb	15
Lard, lb	12
Eggs, per doz	12
Onions, per bu	50
Hay, per ton	12 00

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary elections.
JOSEPH A. GRAY.
Carrolltown, May 6, 1885

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.
JOHN FERGUSON.
Blacklick Twp., June 11, 1885.

Argument List.

List of cases placed on the Argument list for July 6th, 1885:

Kutruff	vs.	Gates.
Lytle	vs.	McGlade.
Reese	vs.	Boles.
Woodcock	vs.	Howell.
Kutruff	vs.	Cole.
Fulmer	vs.	Horner et ux.
Reigle, Scott & Co	vs.	George.
Crook	vs.	Noel.
Hoelle	vs.	Hertzog.
Whelan	vs.	same.
Shoemaker	vs.	Lloyd et al.
same	vs.	same.
same	vs.	same.
Hayes	vs.	McCartney.
McKay	vs.	McKay.
Rule to show cause	vs.	Strayer.
Murray	vs.	Van Aiken et al.
Sway	vs.	Martin.
Baum	vs.	Tonkin.
McCall	vs.	Rourke.
Gillin	vs.	Ferguson et al.
Directors of the Poor	vs.	Baker.
same	vs.	Thomas.
Commonwealth	vs.	Hershberger.
same	vs.	Cook.

Exceptions to report of viewers and reviewers of road from Weaver's School House in Summerhill twp.

Exceptions to vacating road from Dysart's Mill road to Fallen Timber road in Clearfield twp.

Exceptions to opening road from Bridge on Chest Creek to Glen Cornell road in Clearfield twp.
H. A. SHOEMAKER,
Prothonotary.
Ebensburg, June 22, '85.

AN ORDINANCE.—

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Lilly and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same.

SEC. 1. That road or street extending from Railroad street to Portage street, part of which has been used as a public road or street for years, is hereby declared a public street of the width of 40 feet; to be designated and known as Cleveland street.

Also, That street or part of street extending from Washington street to near corner of Railroad and Grant streets; being a continuation of Main street, is hereby declared to be a public street of the width of 40 feet.

Also, That alley or part of alley extending from Washington street to Spruce alley, being a continuation of Chestnut alley, is hereby declared to be a public alley of the width of 16 feet.

SEC. II. That all of the ordinances of said Borough, relating to streets and alleys be and are hereby extended to and over said Cleveland street, Main street and Chestnut Alley.

Passed finally in Council, on the twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.
CARON LEAHEY,
President.
Attest: J. C. BROWN, Clerk
Approved June 22nd, 1885.
JOHN R. KELLEY,
1t Burgess.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF valuable farm.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pa., the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises in Munster twp., Friday, July 3rd, 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. All the right, title and interest of John McGaughey in a piece of land adjoining land of Lawrence Murphy and Jas. Keene on the North, land of John Daily, Robert Brady's heirs and Terrence McKim's heirs on the East and south-east, and the road leading from Ebensburg to Cresson on the south-west, containing 27 acres, nearly all in a good state of cultivation, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house and frame barn and a carpenter shop and all necessary out-buildings. This property is well watered, has a good bearing orchard on it and all buildings and fences are in good condition.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale. Forty per cent. when sale is confirmed and deed delivered, and the balance in one year thereafter, deferred payment to bear interest and to be secured by judgment note of purchaser.
LAWRENCE MURPHY,
Executor of John McGaughey dec'd.
Munster twp., June 8, 1885.

NOTICE.—

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has bought the following personal property and left the same with Samuel Noel, in Munster township, during my pleasure to wit: One bay horse, one cultivator, two sets of harness, one hay rake, one threshing machine, one harrow, one saddle and bridle, one windmill, one cooking stove and one spring wagon. All persons are hereby notified not to interfere or meddle with the same.
WILLIAN CARNEY,
Munster twp., June 17, 1885. 3t

SELWYN HALL READING, PENN.

A thorough preparatory School for Boys. Conducted upon the Military plan. Boys of any age admitted. Send for catalogue, terms, etc.
L. C. BISHOP, Head Master, Reading, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

(From the Indianapolis Times.)

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

From Mr. Harry W. Olmstead, Proof-reader of "The Times."

The following letter is encouraging and worthy of careful perusal, coming, as it does, from so reliable a source, unsolicited. It contains facts of great value:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12, 1884.
DR. DAVID KENNEDY, Rondout, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—For ten years I have been a sufferer from disease of the kidneys, at times so much so as to make life a burden. During this time several of the best physicians in Indiana have treated me with little or no success, until I had almost despaired of relief. I then tried several advertised remedies, but nothing produced the desired result until a friend who had been relieved induced me to give DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY a trial. I did so. After taking one bottle I began to experience relief. I took another and was charmed with the result.—In all I have taken four bottles, and can truly say I feel like a new man. I am confident I am entirely cured, as it has been several months since I took the last medicine, and there is no indication of a return of the disease. I have recommended your remedy to several suffering friends who have also been relieved. I write this to return my sincere thanks to you for the cure which has been effected in my case, and also desire to say I think suffering humanity owes you a debt of gratitude for your wonderful scientific discovery. I shall do all that in me lies to let all sufferers know where they may find relief, and thereby in some measure remunerate you for the good you have done me.

Wishing you long life and prosperity, and also thanking you for prolonging my life, I am
HARRY W. OLMSTEAD.

Dr. Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to forfeit or imperil, that the "Favorite Remedy" does invigorate the blood, cures liver, kidney and bladder complaints, as well as those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.—Your druggist has it; if not, send One Dollar to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: 'I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for malarial fevers on the Isthmus of Panama.'

TAKE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

A Purely Vegetable Medicine.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC
FOR
MALARIOUS FEVERS,
BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
JAUNDICE,
COLIC,
RESTLESSNESS,
MENTAL DEPRESSION,
SICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION,
NAUSEA,
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA, &c

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm (Pine Grove) situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., 1½ miles from Loretto, containing over 100 acres of good land, more than 60 acres of which are cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation is offered for sale on accommodating terms. The implements consist of a large dwelling house, containing eleven rooms and a kitchen, a comfortable farm house, a large barn and commodious outbuildings.

There are also on the land an abundance of timber and coal, plenty of choice fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears, cheeries, grapes, etc., a good well of soft water, and a number of never-failing springs of pure water.

The property is in a healthy location, with a grand view from the house, and for more than twenty five years has been used as a resort for summer boarders. The owner wishes to retire from business and will sell very cheap.

For further particulars apply to
6t E. A. BUSH,
Loretto, Pa.

UNITED STATES SALE OF LAND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Pursuant to Section 3749, Revised Statutes, the undersigned will offer at public auction, on Saturday, September 12, 1885, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the following described tract or parcel of land in Cambria county, Pennsylvania. Beginning at a sugar tree marked for a corner, thence by land now of Joseph Van Ormer east 5 degrees south 27 perches to a post, thence by same south 7 degrees east 24 perches to a post on line of land of Thomas Powells' estate, thence by land of said Thomas Powells' estate, west 2 degrees south 46¼ perches to a post, thence north 23 degrees east 22 perches to a post, thence north 11 degrees east 6¼ perches to a sugar tree, the place of beginning, containing 5 acres more or less, being the same premises conveyed to the United States by William W. Dudley, Trustee, by deed dated July 24, 1884, recorded in said county in Liber 51 folio 781 et seq.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash and balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest; or all cash at option of purchaser. Deferred payments to be secured by notes and mortgage on the property.
A. McCUE,
Solicitor of the Treasury.
June 12, 1885 -8t.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF Allegheny Tp., School District for year 1885. Andrew Sanker, Collector and Treasurer.

DR.	
To amt. duplicate	$1554 75
" " state appropriation	269 55
" " received election	6 00
	$1830 30
CR.	
By amt. teachers vouchers	$1125 00
" " fuel, repair, miscellany	300 33
" " com. on $1366.66 at 7 per cent.	95 66
" " State app. at 2 per cent.	5 39
" " exoneration	188 07
" " duplicate and interest paid	201 26
	$1915.71

W. A. B. LITTLE, President,
3t JAMES J. KAYLOR, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

B. F. Williams
vs.
D. W. Killinger and O. S. Ellis.
No. 66 and No. 67 June Term, 1885. E. D.

Having been appointed an Auditor to report a distribution of the fund in the hands of the Sheriff arising from sale of personal property of defendants on above stated writs, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office on Saturday, June 27, 1885, at ten o'clock, a. m., to attend to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
M. D. KITTELL, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Pa., June 12, 1885.-c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of SAMUEL McCLEARY, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel McCleary, deceased, late of Washington township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate, that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL DONOHUE,
June 5, 1885.-6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOSEPH FOGLE, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Fogle, late of Dean township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN FOGLE,
WM. G. KRISE, } Administrators.
Dean township, May 15, 1885.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Theresa Scanlan, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Theresa Scanlan, late of Cambria township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN E SCANLAN,
Executor.
June 19, 1885. 6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the second and final account of A. V. Barker, Administrator of Anna Margaret Murray, deceased.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Administrator will sit for the purpose of his appointment at the office of A. V. Barker, Esq., in Ebensburg, on Friday, June 26, 1885, at 1 o'clock, p. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.
F. A. SHOEMAKER, Auditor.
June 12, 1885.-c.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

ADMISSION TO ALL ONLY 25 CENTS.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS of the LARGEST and BEST SHOW in the WORLD.

$10,000 FORFEITED

To any WORTHY CHARITY here if the Public don't acknowledge the Ring Performance of

O'BRIEN, ASTLEY & CO'S

NEW, GREAT, FIRST-CLASS

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

To be absolutely the BEST seen in this town for TWENTY YEARS. Will exhibit in

Ebensburg, Tuesday, July 7, 1885.

☞ Don't forget that ONE DOLLAR admits FOUR GROWN PERSONS. The EQUESTRIAN FIRMAMENT is not confined to an occasional "Star." The whole range of the arenic horizon is ONE EXPANDED GALAXY of CROWNED CONSTELLATIONS! The ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT contains many cages of WILD ANIMALS from all parts of the WORLD. THREE FINE ELEPHANTS, among which is EMPRESS, the LARGEST and BEST PERFORMING ELEPHANT in the WORLD, the people to be the judges.

There will be Two Perfect Performances, afternoon and night, at 2 and 8 o'clock. A splendid new pavilion, large enough to accommodate everybody, with an ample supply of upholstered reserved seats, only 25 cents extra. In fact, everything is spic span new and every department conducted in first class order.

READ WHAT THE PAPERS SAY OF THIS SPLENDID SHOW:

The show is one of the finest that has been in this city. The entertainment last night was first-class in every respect.—*Washington National Republican April 16.*

The bareback riders, acrobats, gymnasts, the trained elephant and other features of the ring were excellent. The clowns kept the large audience in high glee and the circus began its week's entertainment under favorable auspices.—*Washington Post, April 16.*

The attendance was large, the ring features were excellent, the clowns were real clowns and kept the spectators in a merry mood. The horseback riding, as was every feature that entered the ring, was superb. In every respect it is a most excellent show.—*Evening Critic. April 17.*

The performance of the elephants are wonderful, displaying great intelligence and docility. Signor Abero's trained Castilian dogs excel everything we have seen in the canine species, while every act in the ring is first-class.—*Baltimore American April 23.*

Messrs. O'Brien, Astley & Co. have revived the good, old-fashioned, one-ring circus, together with a splendid menagerie, with every species of rare wild animals known to naturalists, including the giant "Empress," the largest and best trained elephant in America. The ring performance is of the best, and as there are many competitors for acrobatic, gymnastic and equestrian honors, the interest is kept up—in fact, intensifies—from the beginning to the end.—*Baltimore (German) Correspondent. April 23.*

Hardware! Hardware!

IMPORTANT TO CITIZENS OF EBENSBURG AND VICINITY.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF INforming the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, that we have opened out in the Tudor building on High street, a new, large and complete stock of hardware of every description,

☞ *MECHANICS' TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE,*
☞ *FARM IMPLEMENTS, FORKS, SPADES, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, HORSE SHOES, HARROW PINS,*
☞ *NAILS OF ALL KINDS, BAR IRON and STEEL,*
☞ *HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, REVOLVERS, CUTLERY, GUNS, SHELLS,*
☞ *CARTRIDGES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.*

Referring to the above, we respectfully ask the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country for a share of their patronage. We have been regularly trained in the hardware business, have bought our goods for cash, and believe we can offer great inducements to those who desire to purchase.

E. DUFTON & SON.

EBENSBURG, April 3, 1885.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

—IN BUYING YOUR—

RANGES, COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

Cellar Furnaces, Fire-Place Heaters,

Tinware, Copper Ware, Sheetiron Ware,
Lamp Goods of Every Description,
Knives and Forks, Spoons, Soup Ladles,
Granite Ware, Coffee Mills, Plated-ware,
Toilet Sets, Cake Boxes, Bread Closets,
Clothes-wringers, Egg Beaters, Slaw Cutters,
Iron Stands, Fancy Spittoons, Slop Buckets
Hard Coal Parlor Heaters,
Soft Coal Parlor Heaters,
Copper Kettles, Brass Kettles,
Iron Kettles, Steam Cookers,
Rice, Milk and Farina Boilers,
Perfect Waffle Irons, Boilers of all Kinds,
Meat Pounders, Mincing Knives, Saw Knives.

And a Large Stock of KITCHEN ARTICLES, will be sold at Low Prices. Call and Examine the Goods. ☞ LOOK FOR MY NAME ON THE WINDOW, AND YOU WILL BE SURE TO FIND THE RIGHT PLACE.

FRANK W. HAY,

No. 280 Washington Street, - - - - - JOHNSTOWN, PA.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! THEY GO!

I am now offering and selling at the following prices

No. 9 New Cook Stoves, trimmed complete,	$27.00
No. 8 ditto. ditto.	24.00
Good double bitt axes	85
Best [Wm. Mann] made	1-00

Good long handle cast steel shovels, 35cts; hay forks from 20 to 40cts

Genuine Clothes Wringer	$2.75	Buggy shafts, per pair......35 to 40 cts.	
Imitation, same as sold at other places at $2 50, I sell at	2.25	The celebrated chieftain horse hay rake	20.00
Best cast steel corn hoe.........20 to 30.		Door locks and knobs all complete	20
Dunn edge clipper grass scythes, best made, only	50	Double hat and coat hooks, per doz.	15
Best patent snath	50	Barb fence wire 6 cents per pound,	
Common snath	35	3 to 4½ in. tapered files assorted, 6 for	25
Best quality of nails, per keg	2.25	12 inch mill files, 6 for	1.00
Sarvin's buggy wheels, per sett	5.00	8 inch mill files 10 for	1.00

Goshen well pumps, the best pump made at greatly reduced prices.

Wagon seat springs, 65 cents per pair.
Steel shovel plow blades, 7cts. per pound
Bar iron 1½cts. per pound.
Iron harrow teeth 2½cts per lb.
Steel harrow teeth, 2¾ cts. per pound.

Ten thousand and one other articles at corresponding low prices. Hurry up if you want bargains.

Cash only will buy at the above prices.

G HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, June 19, 1884.-4t.

FARM NOTES.

Feed salt from a box.

A pea patch suits the pigs.

Honestly work out the road tax.

Keep your chicks out of wet grass.

A mulch sometimes counts more than manure.

Get at drying earth for bedding during the coming year.

Sheep will grow fat on pasture that would starve a cow.

One ton of dry muck contains more nitrogen than seven tons of straw.

Find pleasure in your occupation by using good tools, kept in good order.

No better place for the coops of late hatched chickens can be found than under a wide branching apple tree.

A small corner of the clover field fenced off for the pigs to feed upon, will boost along the pork prospects amazingly for next fall.

You can now soon see where the advantages of subsoiling come in. During the dry spells crops on land thus improved will be fresh and vigorous, when in other places they will be suffering.

Cruelty to the Animals: No common offense about the farm is more tolerable than the needless teasing and abusing of the animals. Some youngsters, and even grown up men cannot get near a horse but to pinch or pick him, while a cow or dog is apt to receive the rougher treatment of a kick or a blow. For such offences we discharge the doer very quickly. Besides the direct cruelty, animals by such abuse may be led into unsafe habits, that will greatly impair their value. Some persons will be very kind to one class of animals, and then very abusive to others. Every living thing has certain rights which we are bound to respect; but doubly so those faithful animals which serve us, for no other recompense than the care they receive at our hands. Be kind to all animals.

The Hay Field: When the clover heads have fully blossomed and are turning brown, it is time to cut the crop. Timothy should be cut when the seed is in milk state, although some prefer cutting earlier, when in full bloom. Orchard grass is more tender and greatly preferred by animals if cut when it is in flower. The time of cutting as here indicated is really important, and the difference of a few days may prove detrimental to the value of the crop. Commence the work in good season, and cut only as much daily as can be well cared for. Frequent stirring of the grass by the use of that great haying implement, the tedder, or by hand if there is no thing better, to give access of air, without scorching any portion of the grass, is essential to the making of the best quality of hay. Usually by starting in after the dew is off, the grass that is cut in the forenoon, will, if stirred, be ready to go into cocks, and even to the mow before night. Sweating in the cocks from lying in this shape over night is no detriment to the value of the hay, but tends to make it more relished by the live stock. On every farm there should be a good number of hay caps made of heavy yard-wide brown factory, cut into yard-long lengths, for protecting bay cocks. One of these secured to a large cock by four wooden pins at the corner, will afford almost complete protection from rain or heavy dews.

GAPES IN FOWLS.

The real cause of gapes or pips in fowls has not yet been fully decided. Allen attributes its origin to drinking dirty water, and offers as a remedy the removing of the white blister that appears on the end of the tongue, and washing with sharp vinegar diluted with water. A little spirits of turpentine, mixed with the food is given as a preventive.

Dixon says that gapes is an inflammation of the respiratory organs, causing the chickens to gape for breath, caused by the young fowls running through wet grass, or being exposed to showers, or by the mother leaving her brood and going to roost, or in other words, attempting to wean them while they are too young.

Wright believes the disease to be infectious, or at least epidemic. "Unless, perhaps, thus communicated by others, it never occurs, except there has been foul water, exposure to wet, and want of nourishing food. This disease consists—at least so far as symptoms extend—in a small number of worms, which infest the windpipe, and cause the chick to gasp for breath. If taken early it will be sufficient to give every day a morsel of camphor the size of a grain of wheat in meal, taking care that the deficiencies in diet and shelter be amended. In fully developed cases, the worms may be removed by introducing a loop of horsehair into the trachea, and turning it around during the withdrawal; the operation to be repeated several times till the worms appear to be extracted."

A quill, from which the feathers have been stripped, excepting a bunch at the end, inserted into the windpipe will answer the same purpose as the horsehair, as it will cause the chicken to cough up the worms. An advanced stage of the gapes may be known by the chicken throwing back its head and gasping.

Some assert that this disease is promoted by scanting fowls in their food, others by filth; that if houses and coops are kept clean, and frequently washed with thin whitewash, having plenty of salt in it, the trouble will be eradicated. Others claim that where pure soft water is used as a drink the pips do not appear, and that hard water produces it. A writer from Indiana says that his chickens have never been troubled with it, since none but young roosters have been kept in the poultry yard.

One writer says there is no easier way to get diseased fowls than to keep them stuffed—they want work enough to keep them healthy. By paying attention to this matter, he never had any gapes in chickens. When any fowl begins to droop he gives three large pills of yellow soap, three days in succession, and pure water, and in desperate cases half a teaspoonful of tincture of lobelia.

Doctors disagree, and the matter is left to his own judgement. There is one thing certain, however, good care promotes health as well in the chicken family as any other in the animal kingdom.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

CULTIVATION OF BUCKWHEAT..

It has been said that buckwheat occupies the same position among grains as the donkey does among animals—useful but not popular. It will grow on the poorest of sandy soils; can be sown later than any other grain, and is one of the best crops for cleaning the land and for killing wire worms and other injurious grubs. It has been extensively used for ploughing in as a manure. But though it has proved beneficial for this purpose, it is not as good as many other crops that might be used, such as white and red clover.

Buckwheat is often sown too early. When too early, the hot sun is apt to blast the flowers. In some parts of New England it is sown early in June, even before corn is planted. It is best to sow this early in all sections where there is danger of frosty nights early in the fall, as a slight frost often destroys the crop, but it is usually not sown until July. We must endeavor to steer between the two dangers, blasting of the flowers in the summer, when sown early, and the destruction of the crop by frost in the fall when sown late. It succeeds well sown on clover or grass sod.

Formerly it was considered best to break up the land in the spring, but lately the practice is to pasture the land, and break up immediately before sowing. From three pecks to a bushel is the usual quantity of seed. Of the use of buckwheat, we need not speak. Everybody likes buckwheat cakes on a cold winter's morning. It is good food for poultry. Hogs thrive upon and are fond of it. When crushed, it is good feed for horses, more nutritious, it is said, than oats. It is good for milch cows, increasing the quantity and richness of the milk.

The amount of seed per acre is governed by the strength and condition of the soil. On poor lumpy land one bushel per acre should be used; on strong mellow soil, from half a bushel to three pecks will be sufficient.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

Percherons and Percheron-Normans.—There are Percherons, so-called, which are not Percherons. Normas are not Percherons, any more than Pennsylvanians are Virginians; but they are both French, as these are Americans. Perche is an ancient province of France, and lies south of Normandy, adjoining its southern border. Perche has long been famous for its splendid breed of horses, which have been reared with much care and jealousy, and which date back in breeding to Arabian blood. Normandy has also its breed of horses, equally ancient, but coarser and heavier: they were used a thousand years ago in war, when an enormous weight of steel and armor was borne, both by the rider and the horse. To bear the burden, and to ride down an opponent by mere force of shock, very heavy horses were required, rather than more active ones, and the Norman horses thus became, as they still are, the heaviest horses known. The Percherons, on the other hand, were used for cariages, and are now the stage, omnibus and diligence horses of country, able to trot with ease ten miles an hour with a heavy vehicle behind them. These are consequently more finely built, have harder and finer bone, and while quite heavy, look lighter than they really are, because of their fine proportions, due to their Arabian ancestry.—*American Agriculturist.*

Building a Hay Stack.—The great point to be secured in stacking hay is to keep the centre highest. If this is done water cannot penetrate into the stack, but will find its way to the outside under the most unfavorable circumstances. If, on the other hand, the center is hollow, the water must drain into the center and ruin the stack. An excellent way to build a stack is to set a tall sapling firmly in the ground, with a foundation of rails around it, and then begin at the center, and place the hay about the pole, gradually spreading, until the edge of the base is reached. Continue building up the stack, the highest in the centre around the pole, the builder standing in the centre so as to tread the hay firmly there. As the stack settles, the outside sinks more than the center, and helps to make the stack better. The top of the stack is finished by fastening a covering of hay to the pole, with hay bands wound firmly around it. A stack so made will not leak, and even clover hay may be safely stacked in this manner, as then all water necessarily must make its way to the outside by the force of gravity, and escape there by dropping to the ground clear of the stack.—*American Agriculturist.*

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Another prominent doctor of Providence says that "I am frequently urged to use other preparations as substitutes for Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy. I find on trying them that they are worthless in comparison to it."

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"My mother, 76 years old, has chronic kidney complaint and dropsy. Nothing has ever helped her like Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy. She has received great benefit from 8 bottles and we think it will cure her."—W. W. Sunderland, Builder, Danbury, Conn.

A Minister's Wife.

Rev. Anthony Atwood, of Philadelphia, says:—"Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy has cured my wife of Dropsy in its worst form. All say that it is a miracle."

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General Chace of Rhode Island says: "I always keep Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy in my house. Taken in small doses occasionally at night, it prevents headache, and regulates the kidneys, stomach and other organs." 10

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ONE OF NATURE'S MARVELS.

In the Yellowstone Park, remarks the Philadelphia *Times*, beyond the Shoshone basin is perhaps the most remarkable gorge on the American continent. Mr. James Carroll, a well known citizen of Helena, and a reliable gentleman in every respect, while out with an exploring party in the unknown wilds of the park last fall, says he came upon this wonderful gorge, and went into one end without suspecting anything unusual, but came out the other end the most surprised and astonished individual one could possible imagine. Using Mr. Carroll's words the description is as follows: "While waiting for my companions I dismounted and sat down on a rock with my Winchester lying across my knees. Around me was a scene of grandeur. I was in a deep gorge which led down into the valley. On each side the gray cliffs towered to a magnificent height. Behind me was the steep path down which I had come through a thick growth of stunted pines, while in front of and below me was the gorge (a quarter of a mile wide, perhaps), its bottom covered from the foot of one cliff to the other with a heavy growth of timber.

"After resting awhile I stood up and listened, expecting to hear my friends approaching, but not a sound met my eur. The stillness was so deep that a feeling of uneasiness came over me, and I attempted to call out to my companions. But although I opened my mouth and went through all the details of a good lusty yell, not a sound could I make. I tried again, but with the same result. I couldn't understand it. My horse, which had been standing quietly by me, noticed a movement of the bushes near by and probably thinking her equine friends were near, attempted a 'whinny.' It was a sad failure, for she could not make a sound. She was evidently as much astonished as I, and became uneasy. I was on the point of mounting and making an endeavor to get out of the place, when a fierce-looking animal of the panther tribe stepped out of the bushes within thirty feet of where I was standing. It saw me instantly and stooped to make a spring at me. I hastily brought my gun to my shoulder and fired; at least I thought I did. At any rate I pulled the trigger, felt the shock of the usual recoil, but there was no report, although the smoke puffed out the end of the gun, and the panther or mountain lion fell as if struck. It immediately jumped up and hobbled into the brush, but leaving a trail of blood behind it. I was now confirmed in my former suspicion that I was in a land of enchantment, and although not at all superstitious under ordinary circumstances, I would have not been surprised now to see the devil himself jump out from behind a rock. I immediately jumped on my horse and started back over the trail I had come.

"In about a hundred yards I met my companions, who were all standing close together trying to talk to each other; but although they seemed to be shouting at the top of their voices into each others' faces they were really as dumb as the dead. Although I felt that Old Nick himself was just as likely as not to be on my trail, I could not help laughing at their odd gestures, grimaces, and red faces from their efforts at making themselves heard. They were pretty badly frightened, too, I could see; so beckoning them to follow me I rode on ahead and acted as guide. No attempt was now make at conversation. After going a quarter of a mile in silence I lost my way. One of my comrades, who seemed to think that he could find the way out, came up close to me, and, bending over so that his mouth was close to my ear, with a superhuman effort yelled at the top of his lungs: 'Let me lead.' I staggard back, and came near falling, for his shout nearly burst my tympanum. In a word, we had got out of the charmed air."

The gorge described above really exists and possesses the remarkable properties described by Mr. Carroll; but it is totally off the line of travel, neither is it described in any of the tourists' guides of the park; it will perhaps be visited by a few this year, and possibly not become well known for some time, owing to its unknown position and inaccessibility.,

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The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by E. James.

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A HEROIC DEED.

Surpassing Even the Deeds of Prowess of Every-Day Life.

A few months ago the country was thrilled with the account of a girl who, at the risk of her life, when the whirling flood of the swollen rivers was wresting great bridges from their foundations, skipped along the ties of a western railway, lantern in hand, and saved a train from certain destruction. The State of Iowa awarded her a suitable medal for her bravery. In this instance it was a child who saved the lives of many adults, but as a rule, the life of the child is in the hands of older persons.

In November, 1883, a little eight-year-old son of Danish parents was suffering with diphtheria. The attack was not severe, but he did not seem to rally after the throat appeared perfectly well. Nausea, headache, and low fever succeeded the sore throat, and two or three days afterwards his limbs began to swell mysteriously. The skin became very dry, vomiting was frequent, nose-bleed was persistent, and nothing would stay in his stomach. "It was evident to our minds," says Mrs. Thomas Schmidt, wife of the vice-consul of Denmark, residing at Netherwood, N. J., "that some mysterious malady was working ruin in his system. Our physician said he had the terrible bright's disease. To our suggestion that a certain preparation be tried, he made no objection. We gave him six doses a day, two tablespoonsful at a dose, in sweetened water. It remained upon his stomach, and within a week there was marked improvement. The bowels became regular without the use of cathartics, and the nausea diminished; in three weeks there was a subsidence of the dropsy, and by the middle of May the limbs were perfectly normal. He had a good appetite, and could take three pints of milk daily. By the first of May he was up, and though he had spent six months in bed, he did not feel particularly weak. In June he was out, feeling perfectly well, and in July he weighed eight pounds more than he did before he was taken sick. To-day there is only a slight unfavorable condition in his system, and the physicians say we have every reason to believe the child will be perfectly well."

Mrs. Schmidt is certainly to be congratulated on the good results which followed the use of Warner's safe cure, and she says: "We feel bound to make this truly wonderful result known, and are perfectly willing to have this letter published." Gratifying as is the result wrought, it is by no means singular, for thousands of children who seemed weak and puny, have had their entire nature changed and their future assured by a prompt use of the same preparation. Such disorders are transmitted by inheritance, or arise from children's epidemic diseases, the evil effects of which often prove fatal in later life. The secret of the ill-health of many children is that their kidneys and liver are not performing their natural work.

It was a brave feat of the brave girl who crossed the swollen stream on the bridge to save the lives of the passengers; but it is a braver deed, and one worthy of wider recognition which, seeing the perils awaiting childhood, free from prejudice, with a purpose only to save by any effective means, preserves to us the lives of our children.

1885. 1885.

THE WEEKLY POST

Under a Democratic National Administration.

The Will of the People Vindicated and the Great Wrong Righted.

THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST

congratulates its Democratic readers on the dawn of a new year, under conditions that have not existed for a quarter of a century—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected. After the fourth of March there will be a Democratic administration at Washington, with great possibilities for the progress, prosperity and advancement of the country.

As The Post has labored unceasingly for twenty-five years for these glorious results, so it will extend to the new administration a hearty greeting and a cordial support in the re establishment of principles and policies vital to the public welfare, by reforming abuses, righting wrongs and asserting the supremacy of the Democratic faith. We are on the threshhold of important events and great changes. To a Democrat who aided in Cleveland's election, the future is full of interest and hope.

The Weekly Post will aim to keep fully abreast of the times in everything relating to the incoming administration. Its policy at home and abroad will be intelligently discussed, generously supported or candidly and kindly criticised. No year in the history of this journal promises to be so replete with matters of interest to Democrats as the one which we are about to enter. The meeting of Congress, the declaration of the Presidential vote, the inauguration, the new Caabinet, the changes in the public service, the *opening up of the books*, all are of great concern. The Weekly Post will furnish the earliest intelligence, with judicious comment from the old Democratic standpoint. Success will not hamper it any more than a quarter of a century of defeat impaired its energies.

The session of the Legislature, with a Reform Governor opposed by a Republican majority, promises to be fruitful of important issues and exciting incident. The coming session of Congress will be even more interesting in its broader field.

In all its varied departments, The Weekly Post will aim at excellence and reliability. Its literary, miscellaneous, news and local departments will be maintained in their utmost efficiency, while its market reports will be prepared with greater care and precision than ever before and made absolutely reliable.

Now the time for Democrats everywhere to take hold, cement and strengthen the party and its chosen representatives, by extending the circulation of Democratic papers. We are no longer on the defensive—we are done with apologizing—the party to day stands for a majority of the American people, and in a few weeks it will be called on to administer the general Government. Truth is mighty and has prevailed.

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FOUR ACTS PLAYED.

SAD REPORT ABOUT EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Will the Fifth and Final Act be a Tragedy.

"Dr. Lincoln who was at the funeral of"
"ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen, says ex-"
"President Arthur looked very unwell."
"He is suffering from Bright's disease."
"During the past year it has assumed a"
"very aggravated form."

That telegram is act IV. of a drama written by ex-President Arthur's physicians. In act I. he was made to appear in "Malaria," of which all the country was told when he went to Florida.

In Act II. he represented a tired man, worn down, walking the sands at Old Point Comfort and looking eastward over the Atlantic toward Europe for a longer rest.

The curtain rolls up for Act III. upon the distinguished actor affected with melancholy from Bright's disease, while Act IV. discovers him with the disease "in an aggravated form, suffering intensely, (which is unusual) and about to take a sea voyage."

Just such as this is the plot of many dramas by play-wrights of the medical profession. They write the first two or three acts with no conception of what their character will develop in the final one.

They have not the discernment for tracing in the early, what the latter impersonations will be. Not one physician in a hundred has the adequate microscopic and chemical appliances for discovering Bright's disease in its early stages, and when many do finally comprehend that their patients are dying with it, when death occurs, they will, to cover up their ignorance of it, pronounce the fatality to have been caused by ordinary ailments, whereas these ailments are really results of Bright's disease of which they are unconscious victims.

Beyond any doubt, 80 per cent. of all deaths except from epidemics and accidents, results from diseased kidneys or livers. If the dying be distinguished and his friends too intelligent to be easily deceived, his physicians perhaps pronounce the complaint to be pericarditis, pyæmia septicæmia, bronchitis, pleuritis, valvular lesions of the heart, pneumonia, etc. If the deceased be less noted, "malaria" is now the fashionable assignment of the cause of death.

But all the same, named right or named wrong, this fearful scourge gathers them in! While it prevails among persons of sedentary habits,—lawyers, clergymen, congressmen,—it also plays great havoc among farmers, day laborers, and mechanics, though they do not suspect it, because their physicians keep it from them, if indeed they are able to detect it.

It sweeps thousands of women and children into untimely graves every year. The health gives way gradually, the strength is variable, the appetite fickle, the vigor gets less and less. This isn't malaria—it is the beginning of kidney disease and will end—who does not know how?

No, nature has not been remiss. Independent research has given an infallible remedy for this common disorder, but of course the bigoted physicians will not use Warner's safe cure, because it is a private affair and cuts up their practice by restoring the health of those who have been invalids for years.

The new saying of "how common bright's disease is becoming among prominent men!" is getting old, and as the Englishman would say, sounds "stupid"—especially "stupid" since this disease is readily detected by the more learned men and specialists of this disease. But the "common run" of physicians, not detecting it, give the patient Epsom salts or other drugs prescribed by the old code of treatment under which their grandfathers and great grandfathers practiced!

Anon, we hear that the patient is "comfortable." But ere long, maybe, they "tap" him and take some water from him and again the "comfortable" story is told. Torture him rather than allow him to use Warner's safe cure! With such variations the doctors play upon the unfortunate until his shroud is made, when we learn that he died "from heart disease, pyæmia, se[illegible]mia or some other deceptive though "dignified cause."

Ex-President Arthur's case is not singular—it is typical of every such case. "He is suffering intensely." This is not usual. Generally there is almost no suffering. He may recover, if he will act independently of his physicians. The agency named has cured thousands of persons even in the extreme stages—is to-day the mainstay of the health of hundreds of thousands. It is an unfortunate fact that physicians will not admit there is any virtue outside their own sphere, but as each school denies virtue to all others, the people act on their own judgment and accept things by the record of merit they make.

The facts are cause for alarm, but there is abundant hope in prompt and independent action.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

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HOUSEHOLD.

MUSH.

Those who have not tried it do not know how delicious the old fashioned cornmeal mush is, when eaten warm with cream and sugar. When cold, slice and lay on a tin and thoroughly heat it in the oven; served in the same way, it is as good as new. Again: put one-third of a cup of lard or meat drippings in a frying pan, and when hot lay in the cold slices and fry until crispy; then turn and fry the other side. If it is apt to burn, add more lard. Serve hot with sugar and cream.

LEMON PUDDING.

Chop fine half a pound of the best suet, and mix it well with half a pound of flour; add the grated rind of two lemons, the juice of four, and the beaten yolks of six eggs; mix the ingredients well together (with a pinch of salt, of course;) moisten with milk if necessary, and pour into a mold or well buttered basin and steam three hours.—Serve with sweet sauce and it will be found excellent.

POOR MAN'S TOAST.

Put two tablespoonfuls of shortening into a frying pan, cover the bottom one-fourth of an inch with water. Lay in the dry bread, cover, and when the bread is moistened through remove the cover; when the bread is fried to a nice brown turn it to fry it on the other side. It may be necessary to add more water and shortening.

LEMON PIE.

Take one lemon, grate all the yellow part, add the juice and pulp, (do not put in the rind, as that makes it bitter) one cup of sugar, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream. Have your plate ready to fill before putting in the cream. Add cream, mix thoroughly, fill and put on the upper crust as quickly as possible.

WHIPPED POTATOES.

Whip boiled potatoes to creamy lightness with a fork; beat in butter, milk, pepper and salt; add last the frothed white of an egg; toss irregularly upon a dish, set in the oven two minutes to reheat, and do not let it color.

PUDDING.

One cupful of sour milk, half a cupful of molasses, two eggs, a little salt, half a teaspoonful of soda, flour enough to make a thick batter, one cupful of seeded raisins. Boil in a mold for three hours.

Summer Seeding to Grass.—The most successful seeding to grass may be done in July and August, after the grain crops are taken off. The present season has been a bad one for seed sown last fall. The hard winter destroyed the timothy, and the late spring has interfered greatly with the seeding of the clover. As a rule, it may be said that summer seeding is more successful than fall and spring seeding, but the ground must be thorougly well prepared. The whole secret lies in this preparation. The following plan has been found excellent. The stubble is well plowed, not more than four inches deep, and immediately harrowed in a thorough manner. There are several new implements that do this work in the best manner, pulverizing the soil, leveling the surface and smoothing it, so as to get the land in the most perfect condition for the seed. After all this has been done and the furrow marks obliterated, the seed is sown and the land immediately rolled. If this is done in July nothing more is required. If it is left later it will be desirable to sow turnip seed, at the rate of one pound per acre with the grass seed. This affords protection to the young grass and clover during the fall and winter. We have found it a good plan to leave the turnips on the ground and not gather them. They will be killed by the frost and the leaves falling down, furnish protection for the grass during the winter, and the early spring, when so much damage is usually done by the alternate and heavy thaws and frosts. The grass will usually furnish one cutting the same season, but it should not be pastured, as the surface is not set firm enough, nor the plants sufficiently well rooted to stand such a tax.—*American Agriculturist for July.*

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1, druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh."
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.
Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"Water Bugs, Roaches."
"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also beetles, ants.

Druggists

as a rule are extremely jealous and careful of the honor of their profession, and are loth to praise a medicine which they do not from personal knowledge know to be a meritorious article. They all agree, however, that for smallness of dose, easiness to take, and effectiveness as a worm destroyer, McDonald's Celebrated Worm Powders are the best and most desirable vermifuge in their stock, and do not hesitate to recommend them.

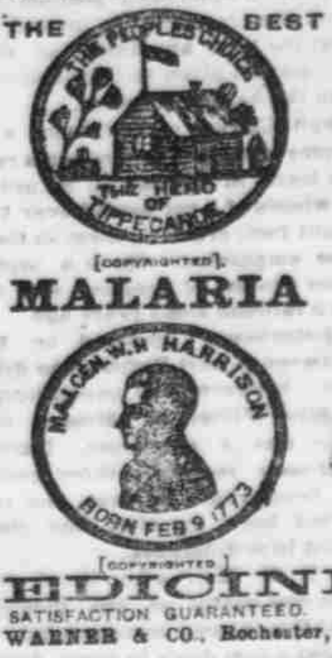
Dissatisfied buyers can have their money refunded. For sale by E. James.

Johnston, Holloway & Co.,
Philadelphia Agents.

Oh! Oh!

This howling, jumping, raging toothache! I would give anything for relief. Well; it won't cost you much. 15 cents will get you a bottle of the Great Zingari Toothache Drops. Guaranteed. For toothache and neuralgia the Great Zingari have no equal. Keep them in the house, they may save you hours of agony. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

WARNER'S
TIPPECANOE
THE BEST



THE CAMPAIGN TOKEN OF 1840.
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MALARIA
ASK THE OLD FOLKS WHAT IT MEANS.
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MEDICINE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR ALL GONE SENSATIONS.
$1.00 A BOTTLE.
H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, NY

PHILIP VAN TASEL, Newark, N. Y., suffered for many years from dyspepsia and malassimilation of food, and reports that he derived greater benefit from Warner's Tippecanoe, The Best, than from any other medicine he ever used. His daughter also used it with success when every other known remedy failed.

AS A
Constitutional Tonic
IT HAS NO EQUAL.
$1.00 A BOTTLE.
H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

W. K. SAGE, of St. John's, Mich., was completely prostrated by the hardships endured during the late war. He returned home a wreck both in mind and body. For twenty years he simply existed, half the time more dead than alive, until he was restored to health by Warner's Tippecanoe, the Best. He advises all old vets to try it. Write to him at St. John's, Mich.

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Sample Pair mailed free for $1.00
Price $1.00
Ask for it

THE TRICORA RELIEF Having elastic side sections, adapts itself to the various positions of the body in stooping, sitting & reclining. It affords great relief and comfort to the many who find ordinary Corsets oppressive. The "TRICORA" stays *used for boning* are unequaled for durability & comfortable support, & are absolutely unbreakable.

{*The most Durable, Comfortable, and Healthful Corset ever sold for its price.*}

Every pair warranted to give satisfaction or money returned.

J. G. FITZPATRICK & CO., Mfrs.,
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Please mention this paper in ordering.

A GENUINE EDISON INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMP.

Battery with 1 candle Lamp, Stand, and silk covered wire,	$4.50
Battery with 2 candle Lamp, Stand, and silk covered wire,	$5.00
Battery with 4 candle Lamp, Stand, and silk covered wire,	$6.00
Battery with 8 candle Lamp, Stand, and silk covered wire,	$7.00

These batteries will run the respective Lamps for two continuous hours on one charge of solution. The whole apparatus contained in a handsome wooden box.

Guimaraes Pocket Battery weighing 5 oz., with Edison lamp mounted on heavy Gold plated Scarf Pin,	$7.00
Dentists, Physicians and Optical outfits, with Laryngoscope and Lamp, complete,	$10

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Terms strictly cash. Remit when ordering.

HOW I CURED A TERRIBLE
CANCER

In seven weeks, at home, after the united faculty of the Medical College, at Ann Arbor, Mich., had utterly failed, horribly butchered me, and finally given me up to die. Glad tidings of the treatment pursued sent free to all similarly afflicted. Send your name and address to CANCER, 146 W. 16th st., New York. Mention this paper.

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Having negotiated with the largest Tea Importers of New York for all their sample Tea, we will send to any part of the United States, on receipt of $1.25, three pounds mixed black or green Tea, such as retailed for $1 and upward per lb. Expressage free. Sample pound, 50c. POST CO., 21 Beekman st., N. Y.

$10 A DAY Splendid Opportunity. GREAT NOVELTY in Portraits. Small Pictures Enlarged. Agents wanted! CHIDESTER & CO. 63 Fulton St. N. Y.

A BIG OFFER To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name and address, and express office. The National Co., 25 Dey st., N. Y.

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Carriage Making in all its Branches.
Painting, Trimming
and REPAIRING of all kinds done at the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage smith shop connected. All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.

Ebensburg, October 24, 1884. D. M. CHUTE.

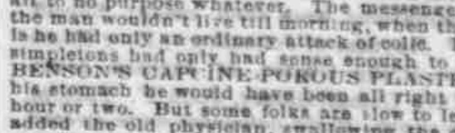
ALL FOR NOTHING.
WHY THE DOCTOR WAS DISGUSTED, AND WHAT MIGHT HAVE DONE WITHOUT HIM.

"Well, wife," said Dr. E——, as he entered his house, which was situated in a cosy village in central New York, "I have got back from a long and dreary ride away down among the mountains, and all to no purpose whatever. The messenger said the man wouldn't live till morning, when the fact is he had only an ordinary attack of colic. If the simpletons had only had sense enough to put a BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER on his stomach he would have been all right in an hour or two. But some folks are slow to learn," added the old physician, swallowing the cup of steaming tea his wife had just poured for him.

Dr. E—— was right; yet people do learn, even though slowly. The rapidly increasing use of Benson's plaster proves this beyond question, and the good doctors are certain to be saved much of their needless toil. In all diseases capable of being affected by a plaster Benson's acts efficiently and at once. The genuine have the word CAPCINE cut in the centre. Price 25 cents.

Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.

NOW IN USE—36,989.



All persons say their goods are the best. We ask you to examine our Improved Keller Positive Force Feed, Grain Seed and Fertilizing Drill and our Hay Rakes. They are as good as the best, and are sold cheap. All are warranted. Circulars mailed free. Newark Machine Co., Newark, Ohio. Eastern Branch House, Hagerstown, Md.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given, satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway St., N. Y. March 13, 1m.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free a costly box of goods that will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in the world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. [4-4,'84.-1y.*]

SHORTHAND Pamphlets mailed free. Lingle's Compendium, $1. Lessons by mail, $5. Lingle's College of Shorthand, 1431 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—J. H. LINGLE.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 962 good newspapers sent free. Address Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

GARDEN.

Plant early celery.

Avoid overcrowding.

Gooseberries need shade.

Cut out and burn black-kno

Endive for fall use may be sown

Blackberries are not ripe when me ly black.

For aphis or lice on cabbage pla apply tobacco dust.

Sow some late peas in trenches pr pared as for celery, and you will ge good crop.

Full Rows: Where vacancies o in rows, weeds are apt to get a ho Almost any kind of vegetables or sm fruits, such as strawberries, raspberr and the like can be set into the vaca cies, by first making an opening w with a spade and then carefully lifti an established plant with a spadeful o earth and setting it in. If nicely don the plant will hardly if at all feel th check.

The Cabbage Worm: The eggs fro which these troublesome larvæ ha are laid at about this time and later a species of small, yellowish white b terfly, which may often be seen flyi about the cabbage patches. As ea butterfly is the certain forerunner of great number of the ugly green wor endless trouble can be averted by d stroying these. This is not very ea done, as the incects dart about very r idly when pursued. But if the childr are interested by paying them a sm premium for dead insects, and suppli with nets attached to light handl eight feet long, they could manage capture many of them. There will some worms at any rate. These may poisoned by dusting white helleb overe the plants before heading has co menced, or even afterwards, if pains a taken to keep it from the edible p tions.

WHY THE NEEDLE POINTS NORT

The reason why the needle points a northerly direction is that the ea in itself is a magnet, attracting t magnetic needle as the ordinary ma nets do; and the earth is a magnet the result of certain cosmical la much affected by the action of the su These laws have periodicities, all which have not as yet been determin The inherent and ultimate reason of istence of any fact in nature, as grav light, heat, etc., is not known furt than it is in harmony with all the fa in nature. Even an earthquake is perfect harmony with, and the dire resultant of, the action of forces act under general laws. A condensed e planation in regard to the needle poi ing to the northward and southward as follows: The magnetic poles of earth do not concide with the geograp hical poles. The axis of rotation mak an angle of about twenty-three degr with a line joined to the former. T northern magnetic pole is at pres near the Arctic circle on the meridi of Omaha. Hence the needle does everywhere point to the astronom north, and is constantly variable wi in certain limits. At San Francisc points about 17 degrees to the eas north, and at Calais, Maine, as much the west. At the northern magn pole a balanced needle points with end downward in a plumb line: at S Francisco it dips about sixty-three d grees, and at the southern magn pole the south end points directly do The action of the earth upon a magne needle at its surface is of about t same force as that of a hard steel ma net, forty inches long, strongly magn tized, at a distance of one foot. T foregoing is the accepted explanation the fact that the needle points to t northward and southward. Of cour no ultimate reason can be given for t natural fact any more than for any oth observed fact in nature.

No alchemy of the cow's system ca make good milk out of poor food, an more than a cider mill can turn o sound cider from rotten apples. Asi from the influence of breed, the quali of milk depends solely on the quality food and drink. The food must be fr from rank flavors and odors, or the will appear in the milk. Ferments the food are also carried into the mi —as the flavor and odor of onions a the taints of stagnant water. Hence will be seen that healthy cows, cle sweet food and water, and cleanly s roundings ase necessary for the produ tion and delivery of good, pure milk.

The four greatest and most desirable pr perties of a successful medicine are perfec ly combined in McDonald's Blood Puri or Sarsaparillian Alterative. In malass lation of food and dyspepsia its effects speedy and happy. For disfiguring hum of scrofula and tetter, the loathsome of venereal diseases, the burning tortu erysipelas, no other medicine can po equal it. As a spring medicine, pu blood purifier, efficient and safe diure aperient, it meets with gratifying from the medical profession and the p Dissatisfied buyers can have their m refunded. For sale by E. James.

Johnston, Holloway & Co.,
Philadelphia Agents.

Wanted.

The worst case in Cambria county crofula, erysipelas, tetter or blood dis hany nature, inherited or acquired, th hase one bottle of McDonald's great bl urifier or sarsaparillian alterative, us irected and if not benefitted many the the value of its cost, your money will be turned. Johnston, Holloway & Co., Phi delphia agents. Sold by E. James, Eb burg. [5-9.-1y*]

That

feeling of mental dullness, that troubles bilious headache, fastidiousness as to fo and weary aching pain in the small of back can all be gotten rid of by either box of McDonald's Improved Liver Pills Dissatisfied buyers can have their m refunded. Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, "Agents." [5-9.-1y*]

There never has been offered the p of Cambria county a medicine so deserv of praise and patronage as McDonald's ebrated Worm Powders. They combine three most desirable points in any p viz: Smallness of dose, easiness to and effectiveness. They are positive greatest worm destroyer of the age. children suffer continually and finally their parents never dreaming that their achs are infested and eaten through worms. Twenty-five cents invested i box of McDonalds celebrated Worm P ders would have saved the little suffe life and given back its rosy cheeks blooming health. Any case of failure cause repulsion where worms exist money promptly refunded. Sold James, Ebensburg.

Johnston, Holloway & Co.,
[5-9.-1y*] Philadelphia Agents.

HUNDREDS WRITE they owe their and present good health to Acker's En Remedy for consumption, coughs, colds Sold by E. James.

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